JUNE 1955 VOLUME I • NUMBER 6

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

- *Expenditures*
- *Starts*
- *Materials*
- *Awards*
- *Permits*
- *Costs*
- *Employment*

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CONSTRUCTION WAGE DETERMINATION BY THE LABOR DEPARTMENT

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CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

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*This issue includes revised 1953-54 statistics for construction put in place (Part I), and for national estimates of contract construction employment, and hours and earnings (Part VII).

Inquiries on the content of Construction Review may be addressed to the publication in care of either agency.

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At a Glance

NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN MAY--Outlays for new construction rose seasonally in May to a new high for the month of $3.5 billion. The $275-million increase from April (8 percent) occurred about equally on private and public work, with virtually all types of construction continuing the normal spring expansion. Industrial building remained steady, whereas there is usually a decline at this time of year, and highway work, which accounted for two-fifths of the dollar gain over the month, rose more than seasonally. Increased private work accounted for most of the 15-percent rise in construction activity during the first 5 months of 1955 compared with the same period of 1954. Virtually all types of private construction gained over the year, notably residential, commercial, and religious building. In public work, however, increases in school, military, highway, and sewer and water projects were offset by a substantial drop in public industrial building, public housing, and on conservation and development work.

HOUSING STARTS IN APRIL--Nonfarm housing starts of 127,000 in April were 18 percent above the same month in 1954. This year's April rise was less than seasonal, as often is the case during a period of great housing activity such as the present. Privately owned starts in April (126,500) were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,309,000 units--lower than the rate for both the last 1954 quarter and the first 1955 quarter (about 1,400,000), but considerably above the 1,201,700 private units actually begun during the calendar year 1954. A total of 421,600 new dwelling units (private and public) were begun during the first 4 months of 1955--22 percent above the corresponding 1954 period and about the same as in the first 4 months of the record housing year 1950.

FHA-VA ACTIVITY IN APRIL--Housing begun under FHA and VA programs continued to advance in April, reflecting the first-quarter gains in FHA applications and VA appraisal requests. Both in April and in the first 4 months of 1955, Government-assisted housing accounted for 50 percent of total private starts. Although this was a smaller proportion than in the latter months of 1954, it exceeded the 40-percent ratio for last year's January-April period. FHA applications and VA appraisal requests were down a little this April from their high March levels, but totals for the first 4 months of 1955 were higher than in the comparable 1954 period by 29 percent and 85 percent, respectively.

NONFARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS IN MARCH--Nonfarm mortgage recordings expanded in March to a new monthly peak of $2,455 million, bringing total volume for the first quarter to $6,437 million, or two-fifths higher than in the corresponding 1954 months. Activity is greater this year among all types of lenders, with the number of mortgages recorded during January-March 1955 up 24 percent from last year's figure for the same months, and mortgage amounts averaging about an eighth higher.

BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY IN APRIL--After the usual large gain in March, building permit activity rose slightly in April, when permit valuations totaled $1.8 billion--2 percent over March and 20 percent above the April 1954 figure. The small rise from March to April was accounted for mostly by a continuing advance in permit valuations for housing, and for office and warehouse building. These increases were almost entirely offset by a decline in valuations for stores, industrial plant, and for such community buildings as hospitals and schools. For the first 4 months of 1955, permit valuations amounted to almost $6 billion or nearly a fourth above the January-April 1954 total. Community building showed little change, but valuations were higher this year for all other types of building, with new dwelling units accounting for most of the gain.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN APRIL--After mild increases during the winter months, construction costs rose at a faster rate during March and April to a new high, as indicated by the Department of Commerce Composite Cost Index. However, the overall index for April, at 123.9 percent of the 1947-49 average, was only 3 percent above the index for April 1954.

At a Glance

CONTRACTS AWARDED IN THE 37 EASTERN STATES IN APRIL--The value of construction contracts awarded in the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains increased 9 percent in April to a total of $2.3 billion--a record for April and second only to the alltime monthly high in May 1951 when very large atomic energy contracts were recorded. The largest awards in April were for public utility projects. The $7.5 billion of awards for January to April 1955 was a high for the period for all three major types of work (residential, nonresidential, and heavy engineering) and represents an increase of a third over the total for the corresponding period of 1954. The greatest over-the-year gain was for residential building (43 percent).

PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED IN MARCH--The value of contracts awarded for public construction expanded over 50 percent between February and March to a total of $776 million--a fifth higher than the $637 million reported for March 1954. Awards rose for all major types of public construction except housing, conservation and development, and hospital projects. The largest gain over the month was on highway work, on account of toll-road contracts amounting to $102 million, the largest volume since December 1953. Awards this March for toll facilities exceeded the year-ago monthly figure for the first time in over a year, with the single exception of last October. The total value of public construction contract awards during the first quarter of 1955 was up 12 percent over the corresponding period of 1954.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS IN APRIL--The wholesale price index for building materials rose fractionally in April (0.5 points) for the tenth consecutive month to an alltime high of 123.3 (1947-49 = 100). In general, prices remained stable or increased this April, when they were 4 percent above the year-ago figure. Most of the over-the-month rise resulted from small advances in most types of lumber and for prepared paint. The remainder of the increase was due to price increases of 1 to 5 percent for copper products, cast iron soil pipe, window glass, and rubber tile; and fractional increases for building brick and sewer tile.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTPUT IN MARCH--Indexes of construction materials output rose sharply in March. The increases ranged from 15 percent for millwork to 57 percent for asphalt products. As a result, output this March was well above year-ago levels in all cases except for the iron and steel products group. Within the latter, advances over the year for concrete reinforcing bars, galvanized sheets, nails, rigid steel conduit, and cast-iron pressure and soil pipe were offset by a drop in shipments of line pipe, piling, rails, and fabricated structural steel. Bookings for fabricated structural steel, however, were nearly 50 percent higher this March than last, and the backlog was 8 percent lower. Stocks of construction materials in general appear to be lower this year than last, as borne out by data for several major commodity groups.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL--The seasonal upswing in contract construction employment exceeded expectations in April, when the addition of 153,000 workers brought employment in the industry to 2,417,000. The April estimate, however, was slightly less than a year ago, and 90,000 under the April record in 1953. Monthly employment on contract construction has been averaging less than the year-ago level for about a year and a half, but the 1955 increases for February-March and March-April were among the largest in postwar years.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MARCH--Weekly pay for construction workers advanced by $2.63 in March to $94.06 (a new high for that month), as a 2-cent decline in hourly earnings was more than offset by a sharp 1.3-hour lengthening of the workweek. The February-March rise in weekly hours and weekly pay occurred on all types of contract construction, with highway workers showing the largest gains--2.6 more hours of work and $4.23 more in weekly pay. Compared with March 1954, weekly pay on all types of contract construction averaged 82 cents higher this March, and the hourly wage was 5 cents more. The workweek was shorter by nearly half an hour.

Construction Wage Determination Functions of the Department of Labor

MARGARET M. PALLANSCH*

Construction, one of the largest industries in the Nation, is a field in which the functions of the Labor Department have an important and direct effect. These functions involve application and enforcement of the laws, including prevailing wage laws, providing labor standards for workers on federally assisted and federally financed construction.

History of the Function

In 1931, when the Davis-Bacon Act was first enacted, Congress established the policy that Federal funds could not be used to finance construction upon which substandard wage rates were paid. The Act, as amended, requires that all direct Federal (including the District of Columbia) construction, alteration, and repair (including painting and decorating) contracts over $2,000 must contain as part of their terms a schedule of prevailing wage rates to be paid as minimums to the laborers and mechanics on the project. The Secretary of Labor is charged with the responsibility of determining the wage rates prevailing for corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the city, town, village, or civil subdivision [1] of a State, or of the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, where the proposed Federal work is to be performed.

Construction regulated by the Davis-Bacon Act is as varied as the needs of the Federal Government for office space, storage space, and its other innumerable facilities. It may range from the construction of large Army, Navy, and Air Force installations to the repair of a single post office building or the dredging of a river channel.

Subsequent laws providing for the use of Federal funds, through grants-in-aid or loans, or for Federal assistance in the form of guarantees or insurance to finance construction by State or local agencies or private individuals, also provide that construction workers cannot be paid less than prevailing wage rates. Construction financed or assisted by the Federal Government under these laws includes airports, hospitals, schools, apartment houses, cooperative-built houses, and defense housing and community facilities for defense workers and military personnel.[2]

Method

The wage determination functions of the Secretary of Labor under the Davis-Bacon Act and similar statutes have been delegated to the Solicitor of Labor.

The Labor Department makes prevailing wage determinations at the request of the Federal agency contracting for the construction or providing financial assistance to it. The agency is required to submit a list of each craft or labor classification, such as carpenters, plumbers, painters, and bricklayers that will be used on the project. The number of classifications will vary, depending on the size and complexity of the project. The wage rates determined by the Labor Department as prevailing in the locality of the proposed work are then made part of the specifications of the construction contract. During fiscal year 1954, 17,772 of these prevailing wage determinations were issued by the Labor Department.

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* Of the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor.

1 Referred to as a locality.

2 Generally, prevailing wage provisions do not apply to federally insured single-family housing. Exceptions are such single-family houses as may be contained in: (1) cooperative-built housing insured under sec. 213 of the National Housing Act, 12 U.S.C. 1715e; (2) property under sec. 220 of the Housing Act of 1954, 12 U.S.C. 1715k, "on which there is located a dwelling or dwellings designed principally for the residential use of 12 or more families," and (3) rental housing facilities for military personnel under the Wherry Act, title VIII of the National Housing Act, 12 U.S.C. 1748.

The Secretary of Labor has defined what wage rates will be considered "prevailing." If it is established that a certain wage rate is paid to the majority of the workers in a craft on projects that are similar to the contract work in the locality of the proposed project, that rate is determined to be prevailing. If there is not a majority paid at the same rate, the rate paid to the greater number of workers in a classification, if that number equals at least 30 percent of the workers, is adopted. In the event that less than 30 percent are paid the same rate, the average of all rates paid workers in a classification is determined as the prevailing wage rate.

In order to determine prevailing wages, the Labor Department staff examines the wage pattern, in the local community where a project is planned, for each craft or labor classification the contracting agency has stated will be used on the particular project. The Wage Determination Branch has amassed data on the wage rates prevailing on construction in all parts of the country. This information, as it pertains to the locality of a proposed project, would include previous wage determinations; information on wage rates paid workers on recent construction, both public and private; statements of employers and employers' associations as to wage rates paid; collective bargaining agreements between contractors and labor organizations; and any other evidence of wages actually paid the workers in the locality.

Whenever the Solicitor deems the evidence is lacking or insufficient upon which to base a determination of prevailing wage rates for a proposed project, he appoints a referee to make an on-the-spot investigation of the locality. This procedure is generally necessary only in those areas where relatively little recent construction similar to that of the proposed project has been performed, and where information available from employers' and workers' organizations is not adequately supported by evidence of wage rates actually paid. The referee endeavors to secure at the location the same type of information for the labor classifications within the scope of his assignment that is available in the Labor Department files for localities of high construction activity. In making his investigations, he consults local sources of wage rate information including local councils of craft unions, independent labor organizations, municipal officials dealing with public construction, employers' organizations, individual contractors, and architects. Additional possible sources which may be called upon are payroll records of major construction projects in the locality employing the labor classifications, and information from individual workers and employers.

Enforcement

Prior to May 1950, there was no uniform enforcement of the prevailing wage and other labor standards provisions of federally financed and federally assisted construction contracts. Each of the more than 75 Federal contracting agencies was charged with the sole responsibility for enforcing labor standards on contracts performed under its jurisdiction. When Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 14 of 1950 became effective in May of that year, however, the Secretary of Labor was given the authority to coordinate the enforcement activities of all Federal agencies engaged in construction work under the various prevailing wage laws and other labor standard laws. He was also authorized to establish standards, regulations, and procedures which the Federal agencies must follow and to make such investigations of complaints of violations as he deems necessary to insure compliance with the laws.

Under the uniform procedures authorized by Reorganization Plan No. 14 of 1950, wage determinations are effective for 90 days. If the contract has not been awarded, or in some cases if construction has not commenced within that time, the agency must request a new determination.

Changes in wage determinations made before the contract is awarded are applicable to the contract. The contracting agency in most cases, however, must receive the changes 5 days before bids are opened if the contract is awarded 30 days after the opening of the bids or within 90 days after the original determination, whichever is earlier. Supplemental wage determinations for additional crafts not included in the original determinations (on contracts other than those for direct Federal construction) are effective whenever issued, and apply retroactively as of the date of the original decision. It is the responsibility of the contracting agencies to inform prospective bidders, sponsors, or other applicants of conditions to wage determinations. Protests as to wage rates determined, accompanied by supporting data, may be made.

To the end of making enforcement of the construction prevailing wage laws more effective, the Department of Labor has made great strides during the past year in obtaining the cooperation of the various Federal agencies. Decentralization procedures have been arranged with the majority of these agencies with the result that investigation and adjustment of complaints of violations may be handled in many cases by the regional offices of the agencies and of the Department of Labor. These procedures facilitate compliance with the labor standards provisions of the construction contracts at the project level while the work is still in progress.

Under the provisions of Secretary of Labor Regulations Part 5,[3] contractors are required to certify their payrolls, affirming that they are correct and complete, and the Federal contracting agency must review them to assure compliance. The agency must also make on-the-spot investigations of projects where necessary. In these investigations particular attention is given to the correctness of classification of workers, and to any indication of a disproportionate number of laborers, helpers (where authorized), or apprentices being used on the project. The Labor Department may also make such investigations as are deemed desirable to obtain compliance.

Investigations show that when violations are found, the following are typical:

The Schedule of Wage Rates approved by the Secretary of Labor has not been posted in a prominent place at the construction site for all workers to see, as required by Regulations Part 5.

Workers are paid an hourly wage less than the Secretary of Labor's approved rate for their particular classification.

Workers are employed and classified as apprentices when in fact such employees are not "duly registered apprentices" as required by Regulations Part 5. Under these regulations all apprentices must be employed in an apprenticeship program registered with a State Apprenticeship Council which is recognized by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, or approved by the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the Department of Labor.

Workers are improperly classified and are paid the approved hourly wage rate for the wrong classification, which is lower than the rate determined for the class of worker which customarily performs the type of work which is being done. For example, a man may be shown on the payroll records as a laborer and paid the laborer's approved rate when in fact he is doing the work of a plumber, bricklayer, painter, electrician, carpenter, or other skilled trade.

Workers agree to perform for a lump sum price certain work, such as the painting of a specified number of dwellings, the installation of a specified amount of electrical wiring--all materials to be furnished by the contractor. In such instances the worker is termed a subcontractor (in itself a violation of the Davis-Bacon Act and the Department's regulations), and no payrolls are kept, but when the worker's pay is figured on an hourly basis he has received less than the Secretary of Labor's approved rate for his particular trade.

Workers often work for a contractor who is performing both Federal and private construction. It is not unusual in such cases for the worker to be paid a rate lower than the approved rate. Also in such instances it has been found that workers are not shown on the proper payrolls as employed on the Federal project.

Workers are employed on a piece-rate basis and do not receive the approved hourly rate.

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[3] Effective originally July 1, 1951, in accordance with Reorganization Plan No. 14 of 1950.

Noncompliance with the terms of the construction contract is grounds for termination of the contract with attendant liability for the contractor. The Federal contracting agency may also suspend any payment, advance, or guarantee of funds, until the violations are discontinued or until sufficient funds have been withheld to compensate employees for the wages to which they are entitled. Further, the Davis-Bacon Act and Regulations Part 5 contain provisions for barring contractors violating the labor standards provisions of the construction contracts from receiving additional contracts for a period of 3 years.

Cases in which the agency head finds that violations are willful and in violation of a criminal statute, such as making false affidavits, certificates, or statements to a Federal agency, must be forwarded to the Attorney General for appropriate prosecution.

However, in cases where violations are found to be nonwillful, the agency head has authority to adjust the matter by ordering restitution to the underpaid employees. Reports of findings and action taken must be made to the Secretary of Labor by the contracting agency head in all cases where violations are willful or result in underpayments of $200 or more.

Part I--Construction Put in Place

Table 1.--New Construction Put in Place: Current Month, by Type of Construction

Type of construction	Value (*in millions of dollars*)									Percent change, 1st 5 mos. 1954-55
	1955					First 5 months		Annual totals*		
	May	Apr.*	Mar.*	Feb.*	Jan.*	1955	1954*	1954	1953	
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**3,537**	**3,261**	**2,974**	**2,697**	**2,819**	**15,288**	**13,345**	**37,577**	**35,271**	**+15**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**2,490**	**2,349**	**2,179**	**2,003**	**2,072**	**11,093**	**9,150**	**25,768**	**23,877**	**+21**
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,364	1,298	1,170	1,049	1,122	6,003	4,524	13,496	11,930	+33
New dwelling units	1,220	1,170	1,070	960	1,030	5,450	4,005	12,070	10,555	+36
Additions and alterations	117	105	79	68	71	440	402	1,130	1,108	+ 9
Nonhousekeeping	27	23	21	21	21	113	117	296	267	- 3
Nonresidential building	593	563	559	549	542	2,806	2,385	6,250	5,680	+18
Industrial	184	184	186	187	186	927	858	2,030	2,229	+ 8
Commercial	235	214	208	199	188	1,044	797	2,212	1,791	+31
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	88	84	82	83	84	421	359	958	739	+17
Stores, restaurants, and garages	147	130	126	116	104	623	438	1,254	1,052	+42
Other nonresidential building	174	165	165	163	168	835	730	2,008	1,660	+14
Religious	59	54	53	53	55	274	205	593	472	+34
Educational	37	40	41	39	42	199	194	529	426	+ 3
Hospital and institutional	30	28	28	28	28	142	134	337	263	+ 6
Social and recreational	20	17	16	17	18	88	81	228	317	+ 9
Miscellaneous	28	26	27	26	25	132	116	321	282	+14
Farm construction	131	114	103	95	92	535	594	1,560	1,731	-10
Public utility	386	360	333	297	302	1,678	1,609	4,341	4,416	+ 4
Railroad	29	28	25	19	20	121	144	353	442	-16
Telephone and telegraph	60	55	55	50	50	270	262	655	615	+ 3
Other public utility	297	277	253	228	232	1,287	1,203	3,333	3,359	+ 7
All other private	16	14	14	13	14	71	38	121	120	+87
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**1,047**	**912**	**795**	**694**	**747**	**4,195**	**4,195**	**11,809**	**11,394**	**0**
Residential building	22	22	23	21	22	110	170	336	556	-35
Nonresidential building	388	378	354	316	342	1,778	1,860	4,641	4,346	- 4
Industrial	86	86	81	70	90	413	700	1,506	1,771	-41
Educational	206	200	190	178	182	956	811	2,134	1,714	+18
Hospital and institutional	32	31	28	23	25	139	142	365	365	- 2
Other nonresidential building	64	61	55	45	45	270	207	636	496	+30
Military facilities	90	87	83	78	82	420	371	1,030	1,307	+13
Highway	360	255	180	150	155	1,100	1,016	3,750	3,160	+ 8
Sewer and water	97	89	83	70	77	416	375	982	883	+11
Public service enterprises	19	16	14	11	13	73	73	218	200	0
Conservation and development	57	51	45	38	45	236	271	704	830	-13
All other public	14	14	13	10	11	62	59	148	112	+ 5

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. * Revised data.

NOTE: For all the statistical series shown in Construction Review, data for the latest months or quarter, and the most recent year, are subject to revision.

Table 2.--New Construction Put in Place: Recent Monthly Trend, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1953*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**2,396**	**2,323**	**2,563**	**2,789**	**2,959**	**3,228**	**3,326**	**3,346**	**3,358**	**3,240**	**3,028**	**2,715**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**1,647**	**1,595**	**1,750**	**1,896**	**2,013**	**2,187**	**2,218**	**2,223**	**2,200**	**2,154**	**2,077**	**1,917**
Residential building (nonfarm)	816	758	863	964	1,012	1,123	1,126	1,114	1,093	1,076	1,034	951
New dwelling units	735	675	770	850	885	990	990	980	965	950	915	850
Additions and alterations	63	64	74	94	105	110	112	110	103	101	94	78
Nonhousekeeping	18	19	19	20	22	23	24	24	25	25	25	23
Nonresidential building	432	433	430	427	451	479	489	493	505	511	523	507
Industrial	201	204	198	192	191	185	176	174	177	177	177	177
Commercial	109	111	114	114	129	152	165	169	175	179	192	182
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	51	50	49	50	53	56	60	66	71	75	79	79
Stores, restaurants, and garages	58	61	65	64	76	96	105	103	104	104	113	103
Other nonresidential bldg.	122	118	118	121	131	142	148	150	153	155	154	148
Religious	35	34	33	33	35	38	40	43	44	46	46	45
Educational	32	31	30	31	32	34	36	38	40	41	41	40
Hospital & institutional	27	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	26	26	26
Social and recreational	11	10	10	11	13	14	15	15	15	16	17	16
Miscellaneous	17	17	19	20	25	29	30	27	27	26	24	21
Farm construction	114	117	127	140	161	174	182	185	170	140	118	103
Public utility	277	279	322	356	377	398	408	420	422	417	393	347
Railroad	29	27	35	39	36	38	39	39	41	42	41	36
Telephone and telegraph	46	47	49	53	53	54	55	52	51	56	51	48
Other public utility	202	205	238	264	288	306	314	329	330	319	301	263
All other private	8	8	8	9	12	13	13	11	10	10	9	9
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**749**	**728**	**813**	**893**	**946**	**1,041**	**1,108**	**1,123**	**1,158**	**1,086**	**951**	**798**
Residential building	47	48	47	49	50	51	46	44	46	46	43	39
Nonresidential building	334	324	366	370	369	377	373	376	379	374	353	351
Industrial	138	132	165	159	158	162	153	150	147	140	131	136
Educational	131	131	133	138	139	140	145	146	151	156	153	151
Hospital and institutional	34	33	34	35	33	33	30	30	28	27	24	24
Other nonresidential bldg.	31	28	34	38	39	42	45	50	53	51	45	40
Military facilities	107	108	111	111	113	122	122	120	118	101	96	78
Highway	118	116	138	195	240	309	379	393	423	383	290	176
Sewer and water	64	62	67	71	73	76	80	82	83	79	75	71
Public service enterprises	13	10	12	15	16	17	20	22	23	21	18	13
Conservation and development	61	55	66	74	75	78	77	74	73	70	66	61
All other public	5	5	6	8	10	11	11	12	13	12	10	9

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. * Revised data.

COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

NORTHEAST

1. *New England*
   Connecticut
   Maine
   Massachusetts
   New Hampshire
   Rhode Island
   Vermont
2. *Middle Atlantic*
   New Jersey
   New York
   Pennsylvania

NORTH CENTRAL

3. *E. N. Central*
   Illinois
   Indiana
   Michigan
   Ohio
   Wisconsin
4. *W. N. Central*
   Iowa
   Kansas
   Minnesota
   Missouri
   Nebraska
   North Dakota
   South Dakota

SOUTH

5. *S. Atlantic*
   Delaware
   Dist. of Col.
   Florida
   Georgia
   Maryland
   N. Carolina
   S. Carolina
   Virginia
   W. Virginia
6. *E. S. Central*
   Alabama
   Kentucky
   Mississippi
   Tennessee
7. *W. S. Central*
   Arkansas
   Louisiana
   Oklahoma
   Texas

WEST

8. *Mountain*
   Arizona
   Colorado
   Idaho
   Montana
   Nevada
   New Mexico
   Utah
   Wyoming
9. *Pacific*
   California
   Oregon
   Washington

NONFARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN 1950

NORTHEAST—29.5 percent. *NORTH CENTRAL*—29.0 percent. *SOUTH*—27.7 percent. *WEST*—13.8 percent.

Table 2.--New Construction Put in Place: Recent Monthly Trend, by Type of Construction--Continued

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1954 *											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**2,454**	**2,358**	**2,579**	**2,814**	**3,140**	**3,385**	**3,556**	**3,693**	**3,674**	**3,503**	**3,329**	**3,092**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**1,706**	**1,632**	**1,773**	**1,923**	**2,116**	**22,273**	**2,387**	**2,457**	**2,460**	**2,420**	**2,358**	**2,263**
Residential building (nonfarm)	816	758	863	980	1,107	1,193	1,267	1,313	1,327	1,321	1,293	1,258
New dwelling units	730	675	770	860	970	1,050	1,125	1,175	1,195	1,195	1,175	1,150
Additions and alterations	63	61	71	96	111	114	113	110	107	102	96	86
Nonhousekeeping	23	22	22	24	26	29	29	28	25	24	22	22
Nonresidential building	486	474	469	466	490	530	551	556	558	554	564	552
Industrial	179	176	173	168	162	161	158	159	162	170	178	184
Commercial	164	157	154	152	170	192	206	210	210	202	203	192
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	75	73	70	69	72	76	81	88	88	89	90	87
Stores, restaurants, and garages	89	84	84	83	98	116	125	122	122	113	113	105
Other nonresidential bldg.	143	141	142	146	158	177	187	187	186	182	183	176
Religious	42	41	40	40	42	47	52	56	58	59	59	57
Educational	39	38	37	39	41	45	48	50	50	49	48	45
Hospital & institutional	26	26	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	29	29	29
Social and recreational	16	16	16	16	17	20	21	22	22	22	21	19
Miscellaneous	20	20	22	24	30	37	37	30	26	23	26	26
Farm construction	102	106	114	127	145	157	164	167	153	126	106	93
Public utility	295	287	320	342	365	382	393	409	410	407	383	348
Railroad	27	25	30	32	30	31	30	26	28	38	28	28
Telephone and telegraph	46	48	54	56	58	58	58	58	57	56	55	51
Other public utility	222	214	236	254	277	293	305	325	325	313	300	269
All other private	7	7	7	8	9	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**748**	**726**	**806**	**891**	**1,024**	**1,112**	**1,169**	**1,236**	**1,214**	**1,083**	**971**	**829**
Residential building	37	34	34	34	31	26	24	25	24	23	22	22
Nonresidential building	359	353	371	383	394	407	420	437	410	390	366	351
Industrial	146	142	142	138	132	129	130	130	106	105	104	102
Educational	152	153	161	168	177	183	189	195	197	193	185	181
Hospital and institutional	24	24	28	32	34	35	34	37	33	31	28	25
Other nonresidential bldg.	37	34	40	45	51	60	67	75	74	61	49	43
Military facilities	73	68	74	78	78	90	90	97	98	101	95	88
Highway	137	135	173	229	342	400	440	479	492	389	320	214
Sewer and water	70	69	76	79	81	85	89	94	91	88	83	77
Public service enterprises	13	12	14	15	19	22	25	25	23	19	16	15
Conservation and development	49	45	52	60	65	68	67	64	63	61	58	52
All other public	10	10	12	13	14	14	14	15	13	12	11	10

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. * Revised data.

Table 3.--New Construction Put in Place: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	Seasonally adjusted annual rate											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1953 *											
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**34,776**	**35,412**	**35,340**	**35,676**	**35,172**	**35,664**	**35,136**	**34,824**	**35,004**	**34,668**	**35,544**	**36,036**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**22,932**	**23,244**	**23,556**	**24,180**	**24,156**	**24,456**	**24,192**	**24,072**	**24,000**	**23,856**	**24,000**	**23,880**
Residential building (nonfarm)	11,676	11,688	11,784	12,192	12,036	12,372	12,180	12,060	11,940	11,748	11,712	11,772
Nonresidential building	5,244	5,448	5,520	5,592	5,748	5,700	5,676	5,712	5,760	5,820	6,000	5,940
Industrial	2,340	2,400	2,400	2,352	2,388	2,304	2,172	2,112	2,076	2,064	2,064	2,076
Commercial	1,392	1,500	1,560	1,584	1,644	1,740	1,812	1,944	2,016	2,052	2,136	2,112
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	588	612	636	660	696	720	732	768	828	864	888	876
Stores, restaurants, and garages	804	888	924	924	948	1,020	1,080	1,176	1,188	1,188	1,248	1,236
Other nonresidential bldg.	1,512	1,548	1,560	1,656	1,716	1,656	1,692	1,656	1,668	1,704	1,800	1,752
Farm construction	1,824	1,800	1,788	1,764	1,752	1,740	1,716	1,704	1,692	1,680	1,668	1,644
Public utility	4,068	4,200	4,356	4,524	4,488	4,356	4,500	4,476	4,488	4,476	4,500	4,392
All other private	120	108	108	108	132	120	120	120	120	132	120	132
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**11,844**	**12,168**	**11,784**	**11,496**	**11,016**	**11,208**	**10,944**	**10,752**	**11,004**	**10,812**	**11,544**	**12,156**
Residential building	624	648	600	612	588	588	528	468	504	516	516	480
Nonresidential building	4,536	4,608	4,644	4,416	4,272	4,284	3,972	3,996	4,116	4,176	4,440	4,692
Military facilities	1,500	1,680	1,488	1,392	1,392	1,392	1,320	1,212	1,164	1,032	1,080	1,032
Highway	3,132	3,156	2,940	2,916	2,700	2,928	3,204	3,156	3,252	3,156	3,492	3,888
Sewer and water	900	960	912	876	852	840	804	828	888	864	924	948
Public service enterprises	204	180	168	204	180	168	180	204	228	228	252	204
Conservation and development	876	864	960	984	924	888	816	756	720	696	708	768
All other public	72	72	72	96	108	120	120	132	132	144	132	144
	1954 *											
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**35,796**	**36,132**	**35,940**	**36,192**	**37,368**	**37,296**	**37,596**	**38,388**	**38,388**	**37,632**	**39,048**	**41,148**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**23,712**	**23,784**	**23,952**	**24,636**	**25,512**	**25,500**	**26,160**	**26,712**	**26,964**	**26,856**	**27,228**	**28,200**
Residential building (nonfarm)	11,736	11,760	11,868	12,480	13,248	13,224	13,800	14,304	14,580	14,520	14,748	15,684
Nonresidential building	5,928	6,000	6,060	6,144	6,252	6,276	6,360	6,408	6,360	6,300	6,444	6,468
Industrial	2,088	2,064	2,100	2,052	2,028	2,016	1,956	1,932	1,908	1,980	2,076	2,160
Commercial	2,064	2,088	2,076	2,100	2,160	2,196	2,268	2,412	2,424	2,316	2,222	2,208
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	852	888	900	912	936	972	984	1,032	1,032	1,032	996	960
Stores, restaurants, and garages	1,212	1,200	1,176	1,188	1,224	1,224	1,284	1,380	1,392	1,284	1,236	1,248
Other nonresidential bldg.	1,776	1,848	1,884	1,992	2,064	2,064	2,136	2,064	2,028	2,004	2,136	2,100
Farm construction	1,632	1,620	1,608	1,596	1,584	1,572	1,548	1,536	1,524	1,512	1,500	1,488
Public utility	4,320	4,308	4,320	4,320	4,332	4,320	4,332	4,344	4,356	4,368	4,380	4,392
All other private	96	96	96	96	96	108	120	120	144	156	156	168
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**12,084**	**12,348**	**11,988**	**11,556**	**11,856**	**11,796**	**11,436**	**11,676**	**11,424**	**10,776**	**11,820**	**12,948**
Residential building	492	456	432	420	360	300	276	264	252	252	264	264
Nonresidential building	4,884	5,028	4,728	4,584	4,572	4,644	4,488	4,620	4,464	4,356	4,608	4,716
Military facilities	1,044	1,068	1,008	996	972	1,044	984	984	972	1,044	1,080	1,164
Highway	3,624	3,648	3,672	3,408	3,840	3,768	3,708	3,816	3,768	3,192	3,840	4,716
Sewer and sater	996	1,068	1,044	984	936	924	888	948	972	960	1,032	1,032
Public service enterprises	204	216	204	204	216	216	228	228	208	216	216	240
Conservation and development	708	708	744	804	804	756	720	660	636	612	636	660
All other public	132	156	156	156	156	144	144	156	132	144	144	156

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. * Revised data.

Table 3.--New Construction Put in Place: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate, by Type of Construction--Continued

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	Seasonally adjusted annual rate					Annual total *	
	1955						
	Jan.*	Feb.*	Mar.*	Apr.*	May	1953	1954
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**41,136**	**41,412**	**41,304**	**41,976**	**42,144**	**35,271**	**37,577**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**28,752**	**29,220**	**29,352**	**30,036**	**29,952**	**23,877**	**25,768**
Residential building (nonfarm)	16,032	16,140	15,960	16,392	16,200	11,930	13,496
Nonresidential building	6,624	6,984	7,248	7,476	7,548	5,680	6,250
Industrial	2,172	2,196	2,256	2,256	2,304	2,229	2,030
Commercial	2,376	2,664	2,820	2,964	2,976	1,791	2,192
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	960	1,008	1,056	1,104	1,152	739	958
Stores, restaurants, and garages	1,416	1,656	1,764	1,860	1,824	1,052	1,254
Other nonresidential building	2,076	2,124	2,172	2,256	2,268	1,660	2,008
Farm construction	1,476	1,464	1,452	1,440	1,428	1,731	1,560
Public utility	4,416	4,452	4,500	4,560	4,596	4,416	4,341
All other private	204	180	192	168	180	120	121
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**12,384**	**12,192**	**11,952**	**11,940**	**12,192**	**11,394**	**11,809**
Residential building	288	288	288	276	264	556	336
Nonresidential building	4,668	4,512	4,524	4,536	4,524	4,346	4,641
Military facilities	1,176	1,236	1,128	1,116	1,128	1,307	1,030
Highway	4,128	4,092	3,852	3,828	4,080	3,160	3,750
Sewer and water	1,104	1,092	1,140	1,116	1,128	883	982
Public service enterprises	204	204	204	216	204	200	218
Conservation and development	660	612	648	684	708	830	704
All other public	156	156	168	168	156	112	148

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. * Revised data.

Chart I.

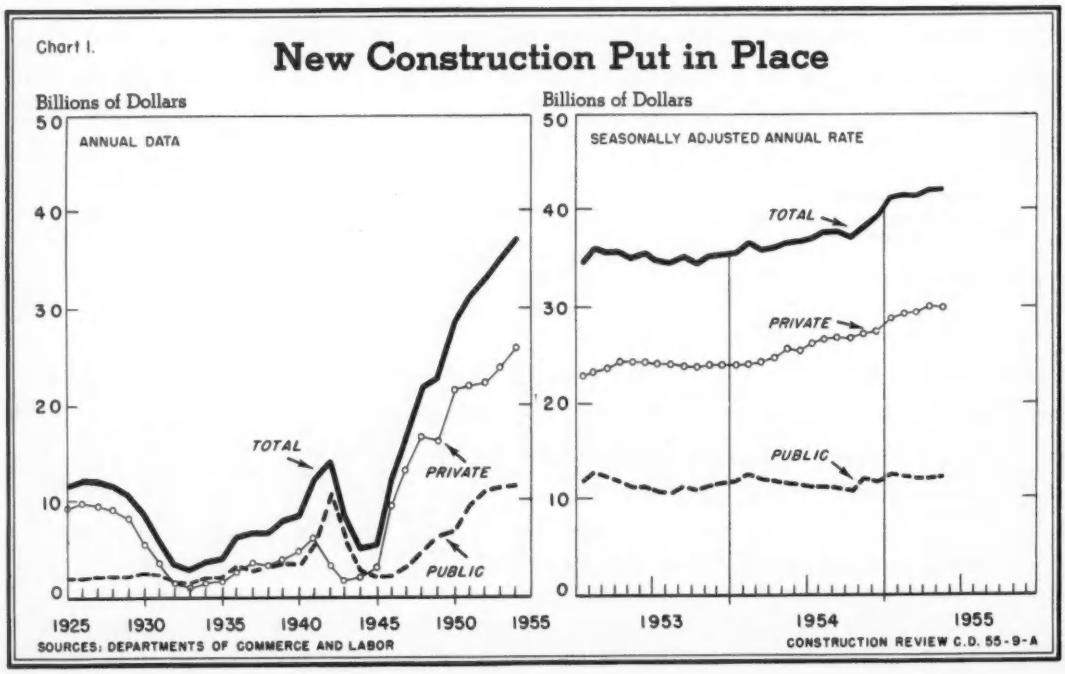


Table 4.--New Construction Put in Place: Value in 1947-49 Prices, by Type of Construction

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1953*											
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**1,981**	**1,923**	**2,114**	**2,304**	**2,442**	**2,644**	**2,709**	**2,729**	**2,746**	**2,652**	**2,475**	**2,212**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**1,360**	**1,318**	**1,440**	**1,559**	**1,650**	**1,777**	**1,787**	**1,792**	**1,775**	**1,741**	**1,681**	**1,553**
Residential building (nonfarm)	679	631	717	801	838	924	920	912	897	886	851	784
Nonresidential building	359	360	356	353	372	393	398	400	410	416	425	413
Industrial	165	167	162	157	155	149	141	139	142	143	143	144
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	45	44	43	44	47	49	52	57	61	64	67	67
Stores, restaurants, and garages	48	51	54	53	62	79	85	83	84	84	91	83
Other nonresidential bldg.	101	98	97	99	108	116	120	121	123	125	124	119
Farm construction	99	101	110	121	139	149	155	157	145	119	101	88
Public utility	217	220	251	277	292	301	304	315	315	312	297	261
All other private	6	6	6	7	9	10	10	8	8	8	7	7
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**621**	**605**	**674**	**745**	**792**	**867**	**922**	**937**	**971**	**911**	**794**	**659**
Residential building	39	40	39	41	41	42	38	36	38	38	35	32
Nonresidential building	275	268	301	303	301	306	301	302	306	302	284	282
Industrial	113	108	135	130	128	130	123	120	118	113	106	110
Educational	108	109	110	113	114	115	118	118	122	126	123	121
Hospital and institutional	28	27	28	29	27	27	24	24	23	22	19	19
Other nonresidential bldg.	26	24	28	31	32	34	36	40	43	41	36	32
Military facilities	91	92	94	95	96	103	102	101	99	85	81	66
Highway	103	101	121	175	218	278	339	355	383	349	266	163
Sewer and water	51	49	53	56	57	58	61	62	63	60	57	54
Public service enterprises	10	8	9	11	12	12	14	16	17	15	13	9
Conservation and development	48	43	52	58	59	60	59	56	55	53	50	46
All other public	4	4	5	6	8	8	8	9	10	9	8	7
	1954*											
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**2,008**	**1,940**	**2,124**	**2,329**	**2,605**	**2,803**	**2,926**	**3,049**	**3,027**	**2,869**	**2,717**	**2,515**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**1,389**	**1,336**	**1,452**	**1,578**	**1,734**	**1,853**	**1,932**	**1,988**	**1,988**	**1,953**	**1,903**	**1,828**
Residential building (nonfarm)	678	634	722	823	926	994	1,050	1,088	1,099	1,092	1,069	1,039
Nonresidential building	397	388	384	382	401	432	445	449	449	446	455	445
Industrial	147	146	144	140	135	135	131	132	135	142	149	154
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	63	62	59	58	60	63	66	72	71	72	73	70
Stores, restaurants, and garages	72	67	67	67	79	93	99	97	96	89	89	83
Other nonresidential bldg.	115	113	114	117	127	141	149	148	147	143	144	138
Farm construction	88	92	99	110	126	135	141	143	131	107	90	79
Public utility	221	217	242	257	274	284	287	299	300	299	280	256
All other private	5	5	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**619**	**604**	**672**	**751**	**871**	**950**	**994**	**1,061**	**1,039**	**916**	**814**	**687**
Residential building	31	28	28	29	26	22	20	22	20	19	18	18
Nonresidential building	291	287	301	312	320	330	338	350	328	312	293	281
Industrial	120	118	118	115	110	108	108	108	88	88	87	85
Educational	122	123	129	135	142	146	150	154	156	152	145	142
Hospital and institutional	19	19	22	26	27	28	27	29	26	24	22	20
Other nonresidential bldg.	30	27	32	36	41	48	53	59	58	48	39	34
Military facilities	62	58	63	67	66	76	76	82	83	85	80	74
Highway	128	128	165	218	326	383	418	462	471	370	302	202
Sewer and water	53	52	57	59	60	63	65	69	66	64	60	56
Public service enterprises	9	9	10	11	14	16	18	18	16	13	11	11
Conservation and development	37	34	39	45	49	50	49	47	46	44	42	38
All other public	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	11	9	9	8	7

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. * Revised data.

Table 4.--New Construction Put in Place: Value in 1947-49 Prices, by Type of Construction--Continued

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1955				Year					
	Jan.*	Feb.*	Mar.*	Apr.	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953*	1954*
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**2,281**	**2,182**	**2,402**	**2,626**	**22,177**	**26,608**	**26,988**	**27,662**	**28,931**	**30,912**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**1,668**	**1,613**	**1,750**	**1,876**	**15,956**	**19,885**	**18,677**	**18,428**	**19,433**	**20,934**
Residential building (nonfarm)	923	863	960	1,059	8,128	11,634	9,457	9,311	9,840	11,214
Nonresidential building	436	442	449	450	3,124	3,566	4,494	4,211	4,655	5,073
Industrial	155	156	155	152	954	1,004	1,790	1,909	1,807	1,690
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	67	67	66	67	313	396	500	461	640	789
Stores, restaurants, and garages	82	91	99	102	677	828	733	525	857	998
Other nonresidential bldgs.	132	128	129	129	1,180	1,338	1,471	1,316	1,351	1,596
Farm construction	78	82	88	96	1,479	1,583	1,616	1,643	1,484	1,341
Public utility	221	217	243	261	3,151	3,001	3,056	3,194	3,362	3,216
All other private	10	9	10	10	74	101	54	69	92	90
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**613**	**569**	**652**	**750**	**6,221**	**6,723**	**8,311**	**9,234**	**9,498**	**9,978**
Residential building	18	17	19	18	353	321	512	550	459	281
Nonresidential building	273	251	282	299	1,990	2,237	3,050	3,465	3,531	3,743
Industrial	75	58	68	71	173	212	821	1,384	1,434	1,253
Educational	143	140	149	156	897	1,061	1,337	1,375	1,397	1,696
Hospital and institutional	20	18	22	24	458	467	466	401	297	289
Other nonresidential building	35	35	43	48	462	497	426	305	403	505
Military facilities	69	65	69	72	134	171	788	1,195	1,105	872
Highway	147	142	170	239	2,128	2,367	2,349	2,489	2,851	3,573
Sewer and water	56	51	60	64	586	590	655	639	681	724
Public service enterprises	9	8	10	11	190	164	168	148	146	156
Conservation and development	33	28	33	37	750	786	721	694	639	520
All other public	8	7	9	10	90	87	68	54	86	109

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. * Revised data.

Chart 2

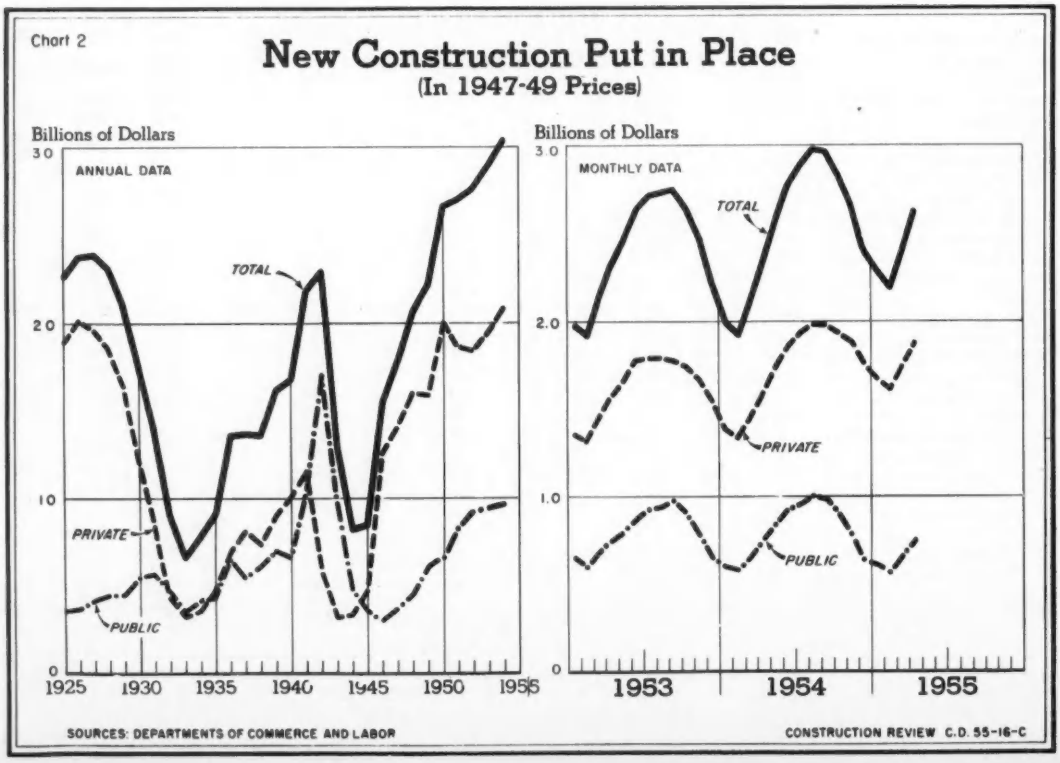


Table 5.--New Public Construction Put in Place, by Source of Funds, Ownership, and Type of Construction

Source of funds, ownership, and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual total
	1953*												
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**749**	**728**	**813**	**893**	**946**	**1,041**	**1,108**	**1,123**	**1,158**	**1,086**	**951**	**798**	**11,394**
Federal funds	352	339	393	411	421	450	459	452	454	416	373	331	4,851
Direct Federal	321	306	359	365	367	384	376	371	366	336	311	289	4,151
Federal grants-in-aid [1]	31	33	34	46	54	66	83	81	88	80	62	42	700
State and local funds	397	389	420	482	525	591	649	671	704	670	578	467	6,543
FEDERALLY OWNED	**321**	**306**	**359**	**365**	**367**	**384**	**376**	**371**	**366**	**336**	**311**	**289**	**4,151**
Residential building	2	0	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	0	21
Nonresidential building	149	142	178	172	170	174	166	167	166	156	142	146	1,928
Industrial	138	132	165	159	158	162	153	150	147	140	131	136	1,771
Educational	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	9
Hospital	7	6	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	66
Other nonresidential	4	3	5	5	5	5	7	11	13	11	7	6	82
Military facilities	107	108	111	111	113	122	122	120	118	101	96	78	1,307
Highway	2	1	3	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	5	4	58
Conservation and development	61	55	66	74	75	78	77	74	73	70	66	61	830
All other federally owned	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	**428**	**422**	**454**	**528**	**579**	**657**	**732**	**752**	**792**	**750**	**640**	**509**	**7,243**
Residential building	45	48	46	47	48	48	43	42	44	44	41	39	535
Nonresidential building	185	182	188	198	199	203	207	209	213	218	211	205	2,418
Educational	131	130	132	137	138	139	144	145	150	155	153	151	1,705
Hospital	27	27	27	28	27	27	25	25	23	23	20	20	299
Other nonresidential	27	25	29	33	34	37	38	39	40	40	38	34	414
Highway	116	115	135	190	234	303	372	386	417	377	285	172	3,102
Sewer and water	64	62	67	71	73	76	80	82	83	79	75	71	883
All other State and locally owned	18	15	18	22	25	27	30	33	35	32	28	22	305
	1954*												
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**748**	**726**	**806**	**891**	**1,024**	**1,112**	**1,169**	**1,236**	**1,214**	**1,083**	**971**	**829**	**11,809**
Federal funds	315	297	319	337	358	384	393	406	376	353	326	290	4,154
Direct Federal	281	264	281	290	292	310	314	320	292	284	268	249	3,445
Federal grants-in-aid [1]	34	33	38	47	66	74	79	86	84	69	58	41	709
State and local funds	433	429	487	554	666	728	776	830	838	730	645	539	7,655
FEDERALLY OWNED	**281**	**264**	**281**	**290**	**292**	**310**	**314**	**320**	**292**	**284**	**268**	**249**	**3,445**
Residential building	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Nonresidential building	154	149	151	146	143	145	148	150	124	115	110	106	1,641
Industrial	146	142	142	138	132	129	130	130	106	105	104	102	1,506
Educational	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	9
Hospital	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	35
Other nonresidential	4	3	4	4	7	12	14	16	15	6	4	2	91
Military facilities	73	68	74	78	78	90	90	97	98	101	95	88	1,030
Highway	3	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	6	5	4	3	55
Conservation and development	49	45	52	60	65	68	67	64	63	61	58	52	704
All other federally owned	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	**467**	**462**	**525**	**601**	**732**	**802**	**855**	**916**	**922**	**799**	**703**	**580**	**8,364**
Residential building	36	34	34	33	31	26	23	24	24	22	22	22	331
Nonresidential building	205	204	220	237	251	262	272	287	286	275	256	245	3,000
Educational	152	153	160	168	176	182	187	194	196	191	185	181	2,125
Hospital	20	20	24	28	31	32	32	34	31	29	26	23	330
Other nonresidential	33	31	36	41	44	48	53	59	59	55	45	41	545
Highway	134	133	170	225	337	394	433	472	486	384	316	211	3,695
Sewer and water	70	69	76	79	81	85	89	94	91	88	83	77	982
All other State and locally owned	22	22	25	27	32	35	38	39	35	30	26	25	356

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.--New Public Construction Put in Place, by Source of Funds, Ownership, and Type of Construction--Continued

Source of funds, ownership, and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*							Percent change	
	1955					First 5 months		May 1955 from--	
	Jan.*	Feb.*	Mar.*	Apr.*	May	1954*	1955	May 1954	April 1955
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**747**	**694**	**795**	**912**	**1,047**	**4,195**	**4,195**	**+ 2**	**+15**
Federal funds	258	225	255	289	314	1,626	1,341	-12	+ 9
Direct Federal	226	191	217	234	245	1,408	1,113	-16	+ 5
Federal grants-in-aid [1]	32	34	38	55	69	218	228	+ 5	+25
State and local funds	489	469	540	623	733	2,569	2,854	+10	+18
FEDERALLY OWNED	**226**	**191**	**217**	**234**	**245**	**1,408**	**1,113**	**-16**	**+ 5**
Residential building	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Nonresidential building	95	73	85	91	92	743	436	-36	+ 1
Industrial	90	70	81	86	86	700	413	-35	0
Educational	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	--
Hospital	2	1	1	2	1	19	7	-67	-50
Other nonresidential	3	2	3	3	4	22	15	-43	+33
Military facilities	82	78	83	87	90	371	420	+15	+ 3
Highway	3	2	3	4	5	17	17	0	+25
Conservation and development	45	38	45	51	57	271	236	-12	+12
All other federally owned	1	0	1	1	1	4	4	0	0
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	**521**	**503**	**578**	**678**	**802**	**2,787**	**3,082**	**+10**	**+18**
Residential building	22	21	23	22	22	168	110	-29	0
Nonresidential building	247	243	269	287	296	1,117	1,342	+18	+ 3
Educational	182	178	190	200	205	809	955	+16	+ 3
Hospital	23	22	27	29	31	123	132	0	+ 7
Other nonresidential	42	43	52	58	60	185	255	+36	+ 3
Highway	152	148	177	251	355	999	1,083	+ 5	+41
Sewer and water	77	70	83	89	97	375	416	+20	+ 9
All other State and locally owned	23	21	26	29	32	128	131	0	+10

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. [1] Construction programs currently receiving Federal grants-in-aid cover highways, schools, hospitals, airports, and miscellaneous community facilities. * Revised data.

Table 6.--New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Ownership, Location, and Type of Structure

Period	Total	Ownership		Location [1]		Type of structure			
		Private	Public	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	1-family houses	Units in 2-or-more family structures		
							All	2-4 family	5-or-more family
	NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS *(in thousands)*								
Year: 1946	670.5	662.5	8.0	(2)	(2)	590.0	80.5	(3)	(3)
1947	849.0	845.6	3.4	(2)	(2)	740.2	108.8	(3)	(3)
1948	931.6	913.5	18.1	(2)	(2)	766.6	165.0	(3)	(3)
1949	1,025.1	988.8	36.3	(2)	(2)	794.3	230.8	(3)	(3)
1950	1,396.0	1,352.2	43.8	1,021.6	374.4	1,154.1	241.9	(3)	(3)
1951	1,091.3	1,020.1	71.2	776.8	314.5	900.1	191.2	(3)	(3)
1952	1,127.0	1,068.5	58.5	794.9	332.1	942.5	184.5	(3)	(3)
1953	1,103.8	1,068.3	35.5	803.5	300.3	937.8	166.0	(3)	(3)
1954	1,220.4	1,201.7	18.7	896.9	323.5	1,077.9	142.5	51.9	90.6
First 4 months, 1954	344.5	338.7	5.8	253.7	90.8	297.1	47.4	16.1	31.3
First 4 months, 1955	421.6	418.5	3.1	311.7	109.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1954: April	107.7	106.5	1.2	79.4	28.3	96.1	11.6	4.6	7.0
May	108.5	107.4	1.1	77.1	31.4	97.7	10.8	4.2	6.6
June	116.5	112.6	3.9	87.5	29.0	102.0	14.5	4.3	10.2
July	116.0	112.9	3.1	87.5	28.5	101.6	14.4	4.4	10.0
August	114.3	113.0	1.3	82.6	31.7	103.0	11.3	4.4	6.9
September	115.7	113.4	2.3	82.7	33.0	103.9	11.8	4.5	7.3
October	110.7	110.5	.2	80.4	30.3	100.3	10.4	4.5	5.9
November	103.6	103.3	.3	75.7	27.9	92.8	10.8	4.5	6.3
December	90.6	89.9	.7	69.7	20.9	79.5	11.1	5.0	6.1
1955: January	87.6	87.3	.3	68.1	19.5	78.3	9.3	3.6	5.7
February	90.0	88.6	1.4	64.8	25.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
March	117.0	116.1	.9	85.5	31.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
April	127.0	126.5	.5	93.3	33.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
	Percent change								
First 4 months, 1954-55	+22.4	+23.6	-46.6	+22.9	+21.0	--	--	--	--
March-April, 1955	+ 8.5	+ 9.0	-44.4	+ 9.1	+ 7.0	--	--	--	--
April, 1954-55	+17.9	+18.8	-58.3	+17.5	+19.1	--	--	--	--
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Year: 1946	100	98.8	1.2	--	--	88.0	12.0	--	--
1947	100	99.6	.4	--	--	87.2	12.8	--	--
1948	100	98.1	1.9	--	--	82.3	17.7	--	--
1949	100	96.5	3.5	--	--	77.5	22.5	--	--
1950	100	96.9	3.1	73.2	26.8	82.7	17.3	--	--
1951	100	93.5	6.5	71.2	28.8	82.5	17.5	--	--
1952	100	94.8	5.2	70.5	29.5	83.6	16.4	--	--
1953	100	96.8	3.2	72.8	27.2	85.0	15.0	--	--
1954	100	98.5	1.5	73.5	26.5	88.3	11.7	4.3	7.4
First 4 months, 1954	100	98.3	1.7	73.6	26.4	86.2	13.8	4.7	9.1
First 4 months, 1955	100	99.3	.7	73.9	26.1	--	--	--	--
1954: April	100	98.9	1.1	73.7	26.3	89.2	10.8	4.3	6.5
May	100	99.0	1.0	71.1	28.9	90.0	10.0	3.9	6.1
June	100	96.7	3.3	75.1	24.9	87.6	12.4	3.7	8.7
July	100	97.3	2.7	75.4	24.6	87.6	12.4	3.8	8.6
August	100	98.9	1.1	72.3	27.7	90.1	9.9	3.9	6.0
September	100	98.0	2.0	71.5	28.5	89.8	10.2	3.9	6.3
October	100	99.8	.2	72.6	27.4	90.6	9.4	4.1	5.3
November	100	99.7	.3	73.1	26.9	89.6	10.4	4.3	6.1
December	100	99.2	.8	76.9	23.1	87.7	12.3	5.5	6.8
1955: January	100	99.7	.3	77.7	22.3	89.4	10.6	4.1	6.5
February	100	98.4	1.6	72.0	28.0	--	--	--	--
March	100	99.2	.8	73.1	26.9	--	--	--	--
April	100	99.6	.4	73.5	26.5	--	--	--	--

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for 1920-53 are available upon request. [2] Annual data not available before 1950; monthly data not available before January 1953. [3] Not available before January 1954. Tabulations showing the number of units in 2-family and 3-or-more family structures for 1920-53 are available upon request. [4] Not yet available.

Table 7.--New Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

Year	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1946	598	661	752	693	677	655	645	663	634	658	643	646
1947	619	667	679	694	735	803	854	923	1,029	1,089	1,064	962
1948	851	762	925	1,015	1,000	1,008	986	912	886	838	827	812
1949	751	745	792	879	920	950	976	1,035	1,108	1,187	1,259	1,266
1950	1,262	1,283	1,406	1,358	1,469	1,496	1,471	1,476	1,278	1,174	1,115	1,292
1951	1,333	1,192	1,093	955	984	942	914	946	1,049	1,036	973	978
1952	996	1,158	1,104	1,003	1,018	1,011	1,064	1,044	1,092	1,156	1,110	1,111
1953	1,106	1,150	1,165	1,111	1,065	1,064	1,015	988	1,014	1,050	1,077	1,060
1954	1,056	1,152	1,130	1,102	1,083	1,175	1,188	1,211	1,248	1,287	1,393	1,478
1955	1,419	1,381	1,407	1,309								

Source: Department of Labor.

Table 8.--New Private 1-Family Houses Started: Average Construction Cost

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST												
1946	$5,250	$5,400	$5,850	$5,575	$5,475	$5,425	$5,375	$5,450	$5,450	$5,625	$5,675	$5,575	$5,525
1947	5,700	5,825	6,150	6,275	6,250	6,450	6,725	6,950	7,025	7,275	7,525	7,650	6,750
1948	7,250	7,450	7,550	7,775	7,950	8,050	8,050	8,100	7,900	7,825	7,900	7,900	7,850
1949	7,650	7,525	7,450	7,500	7,650	7,675	7,525	7,650	7,725	7,675	7,675	7,625	7,625
1950	7,625	7,850	8,225	8,450	8,450	8,750	8,875	9,125	8,900	9,200	9,075	9,200	8,675
1951	9,100	9,250	9,175	9,325	9,475	9,475	9,400	9,300	9,450	9,225	9,250	9,125	9,300
1952	9,050	9,275	9,350	9,550	9,575	9,675	9,500	9,425	9,600	9,525	9,550	9,525	9,475
1953	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,900	10,000	10,125	10,175	10,200	10,175	9,975	10,000	9,950
1954	9,750	9,800	10,075	10,600	10,850	10,750	10,850	10,750	10,675	10,800	10,850	11,075	10,625
1955	10,575	(1)	(1)	(1)									
	Percent change, 1954 to 1955												
	+8.5	--	--	--									

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Not yet available.

Table 9.--New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Region [1]

Region	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*											Percent change, January 1954-55
	1954										1955	
	Jan.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
TOTAL	**66.4**	**107.7**	**108.5**	**116.5**	**116.0**	**114.3**	**115.7**	**110.7**	**103.6**	**90.6**	**87.6**	**+31.9**
Northeast	13.0	21.7	21.6	24.0	25.3	24.8	22.4	21.6	19.0	15.3	16.0	+23.1
North Central	13.3	31.1	32.9	34.4	33.3	32.6	31.9	30.1	26.8	20.0	15.6	+17.3
South	22.5	29.3	30.0	31.6	32.2	31.7	36.0	31.8	31.5	28.0	30.6	+36.0
West	17.6	25.6	24.0	26.5	25.2	25.2	25.4	27.2	26.3	27.3	25.4	+44.3

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown under table 2.

Chart 4

Housing Starts

(Regional Trends)

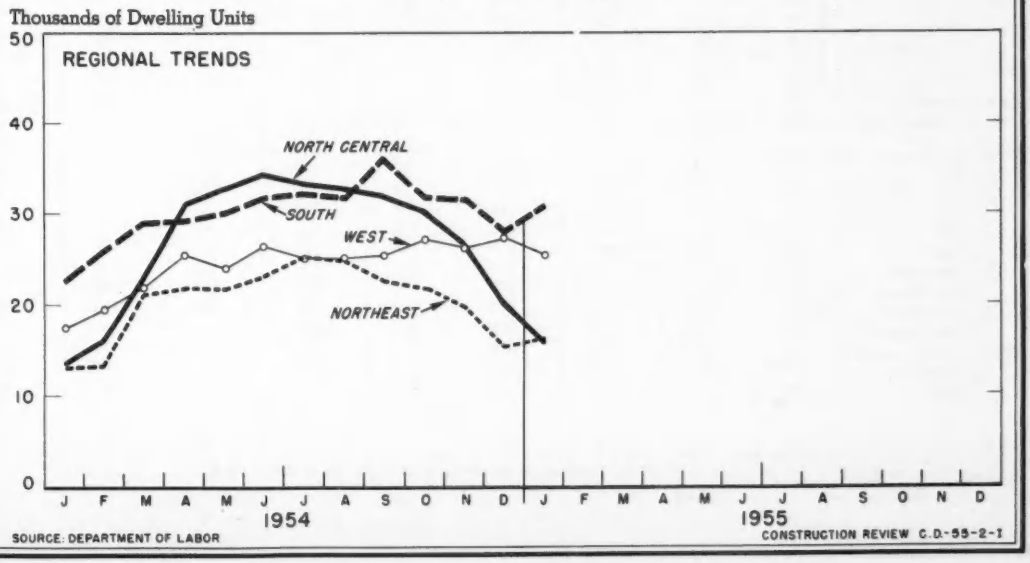


Table 10.--New Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units: Mortgages Applied for, Appraisals Requested, and Units Started Under FHA and VA Programs

Period	FHA-assisted units		VA-assisted units [1]		Nonfarm dwelling units started		
	In applications	Started	In appraisal requests	Started	U. S. total	FHA-assisted	VA-assisted
	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS				PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
Year: 1950	397,696	486,681	(2)	200,000	100	36	15
1951	192,759	263,523	164,365	148,634	100	26	15
1952	267,915	279,901	226,299	141,274	100	26	13
1953	253,726	251,969	251,437	156,616	100	24	15
1954	338,581	276,307	535,412	307,038	100	23	26
First 4 months, 1954	95,403	73,774	133,960	61,484	100	22	18
First 4 months, 1955	122,696	90,136	248,191	118,453	100	22	28
1954: April	32,333	23,807	42,928	19,821	100	22	19
May	30,327	24,004	52,245	24,991	100	22	23
June	35,207	27,666	52,749	27,891	100	25	25
July	30,143	25,430	52,291	26,810	100	23	24
August	32,166	26,999	55,350	33,259	100	24	29
September	34,831	25,882	51,265	33,938	100	23	30
October	29,325	24,665	45,572	33,501	100	22	30
November	26,851	26,344	47,729	36,017	100	26	35
December	24,328	21,543	44,251	29,147	100	24	33
1955: January	25,647	20,021	46,204	26,069	100	23	30
February	28,349	17,204	64,192	28,048	100	20	32
March	35,597	23,785	71,939	29,850	100	20	26
April	33,103	29,126	65,856	34,486	100	23	27
	Percent change						
First 4 mos., 1954-55	+29	+22	+85	+93			

Source: Table compiled by Department of Labor from data reported by the Federal Housing Administration (HHFA) and the Veterans Administration. [1] Almost all in 1-4 family structures. [2] Not available.

Table 11.--Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of $20,000 or Less: Number and Average Amount, and Total Amount by Type of Lender

Period	Total number *(in thousands)*	Average amount *(dollars)*	Total amount *(in millions of dollars)* recorded by--						
			All lenders	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Individuals	All other lenders
Year: 1950	3,032	5,535	16,179	5,060	1,618	3,365	1,064	2,299	2,774
1951	2,878	5,701	16,405	5,295	1,615	3,370	1,013	2,539	2,572
1952	3,028	5,950	18,018	6,452	1,420	3,600	1,137	2,758	2,651
1953	3,164	6,241	19,747	7,365	1,480	3,680	1,327	2,841	3,055
1954	3,458	6,644	22,974	8,312	1,768	4,239	1,501	2,882	4,272
First 3 months, 1954	728	18,854	4,581	1,650	337	872	273	661	788
First 3 months, 1955	904	21,350	6,437	2,318	490	1,202	378	777	1,274
1954: March	281	6,339	1,784	666	124	335	103	241	314
April	280	6,411	1,793	669	130	333	112	239	310
May	278	6,484	1,804	675	124	330	118	231	327
June	303	6,573	1,990	741	146	368	133	249	352
July	306	6,624	2,027	734	155	371	141	251	374
August	312	6,684	2,086	770	166	369	138	252	391
September	313	6,789	2,122	766	164	383	141	250	417
October	314	6,874	2,156	765	178	393	140	248	431
November	307	7,004	2,148	757	177	399	147	246	420
December	318	7,131	2,267	784	191	420	158	252	462
1955: January	284	7,120	2,024	688	165	379	128	246	419
February	277	7,077	1,958	702	151	365	116	228	396
March	343	7,153	2,455	928	174	458	134	303	459
	Percent change								
First 3 mos., 1954-55	+24	+13	+41	+40	+45	+38	+38	+18	+62

Source: Table compiled by Department of Labor from data reported by the Home Loan Bank Board (HHFA).

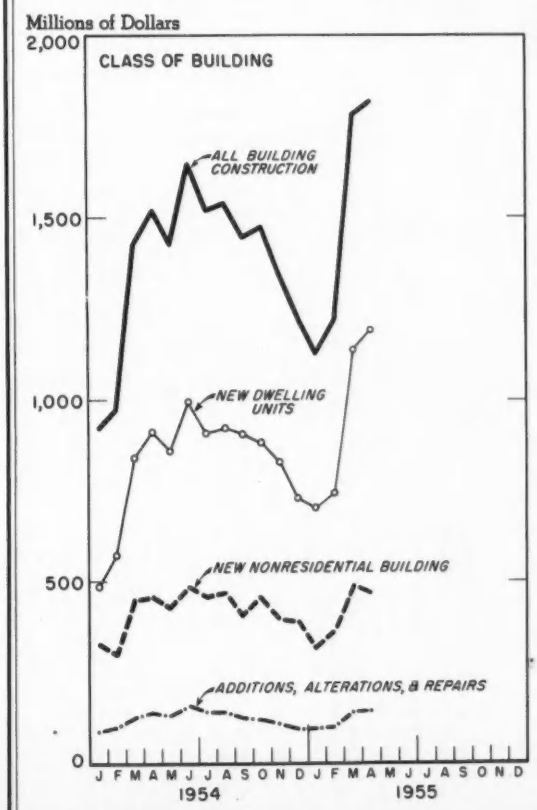
Table 12.--Building Permit Activity: Current Summary, by Type of Building

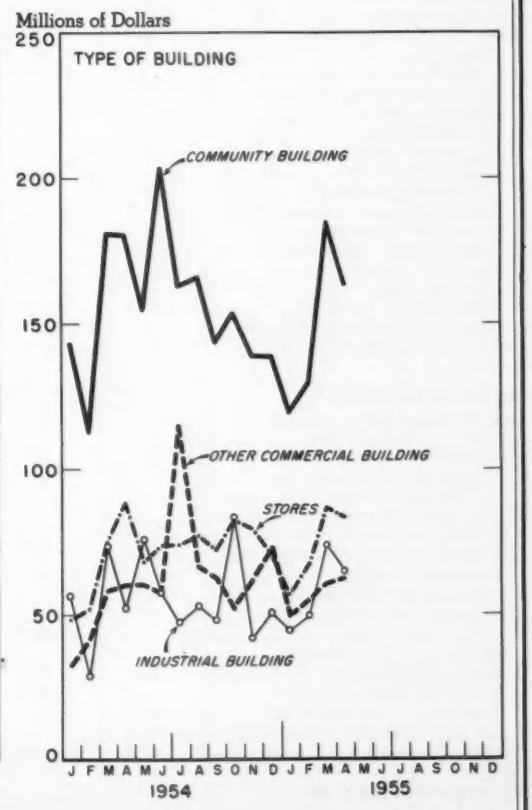
Type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)						Percent change, April 1954-55
	1955			1954	First 4 months		
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.	1955	1954	
All building construction [1]	**1,820.7**	**1,785.5**	**1,220.2**	**1,522.3**	**5,953.1**	**4,837.8**	**+20**
Private	**1,694.1**	**1,638.7**	**1,100.0**	**1,381.0**	**5,471.5**	**4,279.8**	**+23**
Public	**126.6**	**146.8**	**120.1**	**141.2**	**481.6**	**557.9**	**-10**
New dwelling units [2]	1,192.8	1,136.0	742.5	913.6	3,773.9	2,817.5	+31
Number of new dwelling units	*(117,921)*	*(115,574)*	*(78,811)*	*(100,701)*	*(388,574)*	*(319,249)*	*(+17)*
New nonresidential building	466.0	487.2	363.1	455.7	1,636.7	1,526.4	+ 2
Commercial buildings	155.6	146.9	122.2	147.7	531.5	454.1	+ 5
Stores and other mercantile buildings	83.2	86.5	67.5	88.2	294.3	263.7	- 6
All other commercial buildings	72.4	60.4	54.7	59.5	237.2	190.4	+22
Community buildings	163.4	185.0	129.2	179.2	598.9	609.7	- 9
Industrial buildings	64.8	74.0	49.7	52.5	233.1	210.7	+23
All other nonresidential buildings	82.2	81.4	62.0	76.4	273.2	252.1	+ 8
Additions, alterations, and repairs.	145.1	144.3	100.2	139.7	484.5	448.5	+ 4

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [2] Housekeeping only.

Chart 5

Building Permit Activity





SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 55-2-J

Table 13.--Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Class of Construction, Type of Building, and Region [1]

Class of construction and type of building	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change, 1st 3 mos. 1954-55
	1954	1955			First 3 months		
	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1954	1955	
UNITED STATES							
All building construction [2]	**1,424.9**	**1,126.8**	**1,220.2**	**1,785.5**	**3,315.5**	**4,132.5**	**+25**
New dwelling units [3]	843.3	702.6	742.5	1,136.0	1,903.9	2,581.1	+36
New nonresidential building	442.7	320.4	363.1	487.2	1,070.7	1,170.7	+ 9
Commercial buildings	131.7	106.8	122.2	146.9	306.4	375.9	+23
Amusement buildings	11.7	6.2	12.6	6.0	19.5	24.8	+27
Commercial garages	7.2	5.0	2.7	3.0	12.0	10.7	−11
Gasoline and service stations	9.9	8.8	8.5	12.2	23.1	29.5	+28
Office buildings	28.1	29.8	31.0	39.2	76.2	100.0	+31
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	74.9	57.1	67.5	86.5	175.5	211.1	+20
Community buildings	175.6	121.3	129.2	185.0	430.5	435.5	+ 1
Educational buildings	110.8	77.4	84.3	127.3	286.8	289.0	+ 1
Institutional buildings	37.3	21.7	22.9	25.4	77.7	70.0	−10
Religious buildings	27.5	22.2	22.0	32.2	66.0	76.4	+16
Garages, private residential	11.9	5.8	5.5	13.2	23.5	24.5	+ 4
Industrial buildings	73.3	44.7	49.7	74.0	158.2	168.4	+ 6
Public buildings	14.3	16.6	16.2	24.3	61.8	57.1	− 8
Public utilities buildings	18.8	13.2	28.4	24.4	42.6	66.0	+55
All other nonresidential buildings	17.1	12.1	11.9	19.5	47.7	43.5	− 9
Additions, alterations, and repairs	124.1	94.9	100.2	144.3	308.8	339.4	+10
Northeast							
All building construction [2]	**325.9**	**250.1**	**218.9**	**385.8**	**762.1**	**854.8**	**+12**
New dwelling units [3]	203.7	141.8	124.9	244.8	442.8	511.5	+16
New nonresidential building	91.7	86.9	71.4	107.0	244.9	265.3	+ 8
Commercial buildings	26.3	24.5	21.6	26.3	59.1	72.4	+23
Amusement buildings	.9	2.0	.5	1.2	3.1	3.7	+19
Commercial garages	2.3	2.9	.8	1.4	4.1	5.1	+24
Gasoline and service stations	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.2	3.8	4.8	+26
Office buildings	6.4	10.1	8.5	5.8	12.0	24.4	+103
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	14.9	8.2	10.6	15.7	36.0	34.5	− 4
Community buildings	42.6	46.6	27.8	40.8	107.3	115.2	+ 7
Educational buildings	33.0	32.5	21.3	27.0	79.6	80.8	+ 2
Institutional buildings	5.3	9.9	1.5	7.3	14.1	18.7	+33
Religious buildings	4.3	4.2	5.0	6.5	13.6	15.7	+15
Garages, private residential	3.2	1.2	1.1	3.0	5.3	5.3	0
Industrial buildings	12.6	8.0	13.2	19.3	45.4	40.5	−11
Public buildings	1.5	.7	.3	3.4	14.8	4.4	−70
Public utilities buildings	2.9	2.8	3.1	7.4	5.9	13.3	+125
All other nonresidential buildings	2.7	3.0	4.2	6.8	7.1	14.0	+97
Additions, alterations, and repairs	27.9	19.6	20.2	31.7	69.5	71.5	+ 3
North Central							
All building construction [2]	**408.4**	**238.6**	**312.8**	**501.4**	**878.2**	**1,052.8**	**+20**
New dwelling units [3]	231.6	142.4	182.3	314.1	486.7	638.8	+31
New nonresidential building	141.0	74.4	107.6	142.9	309.0	324.9	+ 5
Commercial buildings	36.8	27.4	29.1	37.4	75.9	93.9	+24
Amusement buildings	6.9	2.7	1.2	1.5	9.3	5.4	−42
Commercial garages	3.6	.5	.4	.6	5.0	1.5	−70
Gasoline and service stations	3.1	2.3	2.2	3.5	6.1	8.0	+31
Office buildings	8.2	4.8	6.8	7.1	15.4	18.7	+21
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	15.0	17.1	18.5	24.8	40.1	60.4	+51
Community buildings	47.7	21.1	50.9	52.1	116.0	124.1	+ 7
Educational buildings	30.2	12.7	33.2	34.2	78.5	80.1	+ 2
Institutional buildings	10.6	1.5	12.4	7.5	20.8	21.4	+ 3
Religious buildings	7.0	6.9	5.3	10.4	16.6	22.6	+36
Garages, private residential	4.5	1.6	1.5	5.7	7.9	8.8	+11
Industrial buildings	31.5	15.3	11.1	29.3	53.8	55.7	+ 4
Public buildings	2.8	1.9	8.1	9.0	19.5	19.0	− 3
Public utilities buildings	10.3	6.3	6.0	6.8	20.5	19.1	− 7
All other nonresidential buildings	7.5	.8	1.0	2.5	15.5	4.3	−72
Additions, alterations, and repairs	30.4	20.6	22.1	42.7	74.1	85.4	+15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.--Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Class of Construction, Type of Building, and Region [1]--Continued

Class of construction and type of building	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change, 1st 3 mos. 1954-55
	1954	1955			First 3 months		
	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1954	1955	
				South			
All building construction [2]	**370.0**	**341.1**	**378.1**	**457.2**	**896.7**	**1,176.4**	**+31**
New dwelling units [3]	205.5	206.3	226.0	281.8	491.2	714.1	+45
New nonresidential building	125.8	101.1	113.7	130.8	303.7	345.6	+14
Commercial buildings	41.8	30.9	44.8	43.3	110.3	119.0	+ 8
Amusement buildings	2.9	1.0	7.9	2.3	4.7	11.2	+138
Commercial garages	1.0	1.3	1.3	.6	2.2	3.2	+45
Gasoline and service stations	2.9	3.3	3.3	4.0	8.5	10.6	+25
Office buildings	5.5	8.0	10.7	13.4	30.7	32.1	+ 5
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	29.5	17.2	21.5	23.0	64.2	61.7	- 4
Community buildings	51.3	36.4	32.2	56.1	118.1	124.7	+ 6
Educational buildings	23.4	18.8	16.8	37.8	60.4	73.4	+22
Institutional buildings	16.7	9.5	6.7	7.7	32.5	23.9	-26
Religious buildings	11.2	8.1	8.7	10.7	25.2	27.5	+ 9
Garages, private residential	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.8	4.1	4.2	+ 2
Industrial buildings	19.4	11.7	13.3	8.2	32.7	33.2	+ 2
Public buildings	5.8	12.7	1.9	8.0	14.9	22.6	+52
Public utilities buildings	2.8	3.6	17.5	8.5	10.6	29.6	+179
All other nonresidential buildings	3.0	4.6	2.8	4.8	13.1	12.2	- 7
Additions, alterations, and repairs	34.6	31.8	32.3	36.9	89.5	101.0	+13
				West			
All building construction [2]	**320.5**	**296.9**	**310.3**	**441.0**	**778.5**	**1,048.2**	**+35**
New dwelling units [3]	202.5	212.0	209.3	295.3	483.2	716.6	+48
New nonresidential building	84.2	58.0	70.5	106.5	213.0	235.0	+10
Commercial buildings	26.8	24.1	26.7	39.9	61.0	90.7	+49
Amusement buildings	1.0	.6	3.0	1.1	2.4	4.7	+96
Commercial garages	.2	.3	.3	.4	.7	1.0	+43
Gasoline and service stations	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.5	4.7	5.9	+26
Office buildings	8.0	6.8	4.9	13.0	18.1	24.7	+36
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	15.5	14.5	16.9	22.9	35.1	54.3	+55
Community buildings	34.0	17.2	18.3	36.0	89.1	71.5	-20
Educational buildings	24.2	13.4	13.0	28.4	68.3	54.8	-20
Institutional buildings	4.7	.8	2.3	2.9	10.2	6.0	-41
Religious buildings	5.1	3.0	3.0	4.7	10.6	10.7	+ 1
Garages, private residential	2.5	1.8	1.7	2.5	6.2	6.0	- 3
Industrial buildings	9.8	9.6	12.0	17.2	26.2	38.8	+48
Public buildings	4.3	1.3	5.9	3.9	12.7	11.1	-13
Public utilities buildings	2.8	.4	1.9	1.8	5.7	4.1	-28
All other nonresidential buildings	4.0	3.7	4.0	5.3	12.1	13.0	+ 7
Additions, alterations, and repairs	31.1	22.9	25.5	33.0	75.7	81.4	+ 8

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown under table 2. [2] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [3] Housekeeping only.

Table 14.--Building Permit Activity: Valuation and Number of New Dwelling Units, by Type of Structure, Public-Private Ownership, and Region [1]

(Housekeeping units only)

Ownership and type of structure	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*					Number of dwelling units				
	1954	1955		First 3 months		1954	1955		First 3 months	
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	1954	1955	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	1954	1955
UNITED STATES										
All new dwelling units	**843.3**	**742.5**	**1,136.0**	**1,903.9**	**2,581.1**	**95,389**	**78,811**	**115,574**	**218,548**	**270,653**
Privately owned	825.8	723.3	1,127.8	1,858.8	2,551.0	93,438	76,755	114,665	213,555	267,359
1-family	747.5	673.9	1,034.7	1,647.9	2,356.5	79,011	67,911	100,521	177,874	235,713
2-4 family	29.7	21.4	34.4	70.0	74.8	5,242	3,784	5,447	12,380	12,548
5-or-more family	48.7	28.0	58.8	141.0	119.7	9,185	5,060	8,697	23,301	19,098
Publicly owned	17.5	19.3	8.2	45.1	30.1	1,951	2,056	909	4,993	3,294
Northeast										
All new dwelling units	**203.7**	**124.9**	**244.8**	**442.8**	**511.5**	**22,739**	**12,536**	**23,538**	**48,556**	**50,291**
Privately owned	195.4	123.9	239.3	424.8	503.9	21,911	12,345	22,907	46,694	49,365
1-family	172.5	111.3	208.8	346.5	440.6	17,648	10,618	19,253	35,340	41,424
2-4 family	5.0	2.9	9.5	13.0	15.4	741	458	1,307	1,938	2,212
5-or-more family	17.9	9.7	21.1	65.3	48.0	3,522	1,269	2,347	9,416	5,729
Publicly owned	8.3	1.0	5.5	18.0	7.6	828	191	631	1,862	926
North Central										
All new dwelling units	**231.6**	**182.3**	**314.1**	**486.7**	**638.8**	**21,690**	**16,045**	**26,961**	**45,717**	**56,151**
Privately owned	231.6	175.8	314.1	476.4	632.3	21,690	15,385	26,961	44,617	55,491
1-family	214.0	169.2	296.7	447.7	601.7	19,538	14,479	24,835	41,036	51,576
2-4 family	6.2	5.0	8.7	13.7	17.6	799	616	984	1,704	2,057
5-or-more family	11.3	1.6	8.7	15.0	13.1	1,353	290	1,142	1,877	1,858
Publicly owned	0	6.5	0	10.3	6.5	0	660	0	1,100	660
South										
All new dwelling units	**205.5**	**226.0**	**281.8**	**491.2**	**714.1**	**26,948**	**27,402**	**33,003**	**65,814**	**85,908**
Privately owned	201.7	222.5	281.5	481.0	710.3	26,433	26,997	32,951	64,568	85,451
1-family	188.3	211.4	262.3	442.0	670.7	23,077	24,362	29,257	55,881	76,903
2-4 family	6.5	5.6	6.9	15.1	17.5	1,475	1,299	1,529	3,482	3,950
5-or-more family	6.9	5.5	12.3	23.8	22.1	1,881	1,336	2,165	5,205	4,598
Publicly owned	3.8	3.5	.3	10.3	3.8	515	405	52	1,246	457
West										
All new dwelling units	**202.5**	**209.3**	**295.3**	**483.2**	**716.6**	**24,012**	**22,828**	**32,072**	**58,461**	**78,303**
Privately owned	197.1	201.1	292.9	476.6	704.4	23,404	22,028	31,846	57,676	77,052
1-family	172.7	182.0	266.9	411.7	643.6	18,748	18,452	27,176	45,617	65,810
2-4 family	11.9	7.8	9.3	28.1	24.3	2,227	1,411	1,627	5,256	4,329
5-or-more family	12.5	11.2	16.7	36.8	36.6	2,429	2,165	3,043	6,803	6,913
Publicly owned	5.3	8.2	2.3	6.6	12.2	608	800	226	785	1,251

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown under table 2.

Chart 6.

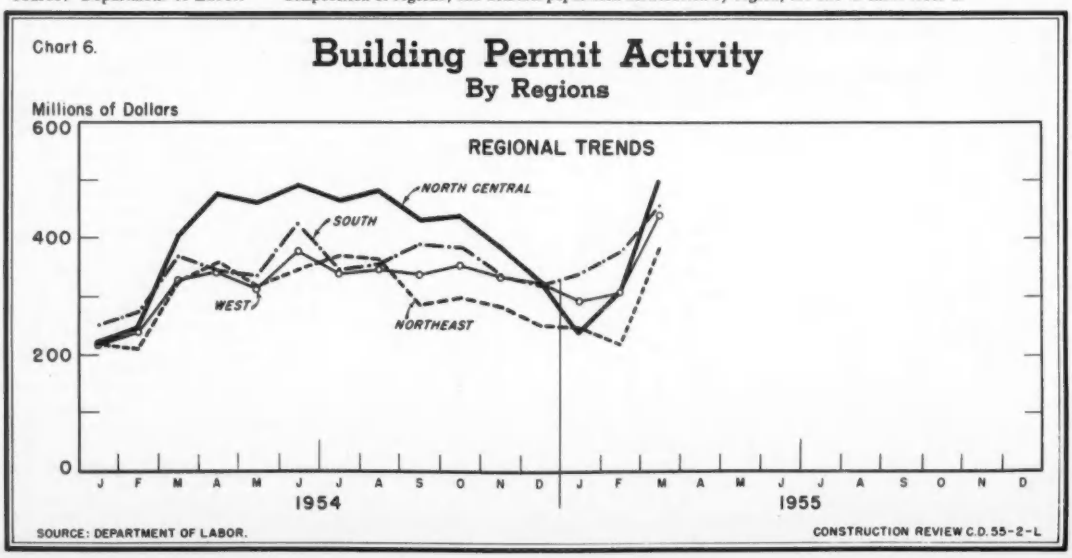


Table 15.--Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

(Millions of dollars)

State	1954				1955		First 2 months		Percent change, first 2 months 1954-55
	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1954	1955	
ALL STATES	**978.6**	**1,471.5**	**1,345.2**	**1,226.7**	**1,126.8**	**1,220.2**	**1,890.6**	**2,346.9**	**+24**
Metropolitan areas	**778.6**	**1,145.9**	**1,078.8**	**1,010.2**	**926.1**	**990.8**	**1,540.4**	**1,916.9**	**+24**
Nonmetropolitan areas	**200.0**	**325.6**	**266.4**	**216.5**	**200.7**	**229.4**	**350.2**	**430.0**	**+23**
Alabama	8.1	14.2	12.5	7.8	9.9	14.3	17.9	24.2	+35
Arizona	7.8	16.8	11.0	12.5	12.1	15.4	15.9	27.4	+72
Arkansas	3.8	3.8	4.6	6.1	4.1	4.2	8.2	8.3	+ 1
California	172.9	214.7	226.6	222.9	206.3	209.9	332.7	416.2	+25
Colorado	13.7	26.8	17.0	24.2	23.1	18.0	27.1	41.1	+52
Connecticut	18.0	28.2	38.2	21.4	17.1	17.3	30.1	34.3	+14
Delaware	2.2	4.5	2.4	1.5	2.9	2.3	3.3	5.2	+58
District of Columbia	2.1	3.2	18.6	9.5	2.3	5.0	4.6	7.3	+59
Florida	50.4	60.7	55.9	56.7	57.2	61.2	100.3	118.5	+18
Georgia	17.3	18.8	17.9	20.1	24.7	23.7	35.6	48.4	+36
Idaho	1.1	3.2	3.0	1.4	.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	+15
Illinois	64.0	87.9	83.5	70.2	49.8	63.0	111.7	112.8	+ 1
Indiana	19.4	33.0	26.1	20.0	18.2	19.8	40.9	38.0	- 7
Iowa	6.7	12.0	15.2	7.8	5.5	5.9	12.3	11.3	- 8
Kansas	11.1	12.9	24.9	13.8	9.5	14.3	19.6	23.8	+21
Kentucky	7.1	10.4	11.8	6.6	10.7	8.4	11.5	19.1	+66
Louisiana	13.8	17.6	17.4	16.3	27.1	34.6	29.0	61.7	+113
Maine	.4	2.7	2.7	4.7	.5	1.7	1.5	2.2	+47
Maryland	28.0	39.8	32.9	30.9	35.3	42.3	51.1	77.5	+52
Massachusetts	17.1	38.6	36.6	27.7	20.4	24.3	33.7	44.7	+33
Michigan	49.3	100.5	68.4	69.7	54.8	62.2	94.5	117.0	+24
Minnesota	13.8	34.5	27.8	25.0	12.8	16.1	24.6	28.9	+17
Mississippi	4.7	4.8	4.2	7.7	3.3	4.7	9.4	8.0	-15
Missouri	17.8	22.6	20.6	23.5	19.0	28.1	37.1	47.1	+27
Montana	1.8	2.9	3.9	2.9	1.3	.8	2.2	2.0	- 9
Nebraska	3.8	7.4	8.1	4.5	3.2	2.7	5.8	6.0	+ 3
Nevada	4.5	9.1	6.3	8.7	6.2	7.5	7.6	13.6	+79
New Hampshire	.6	2.2	3.1	4.4	.9	.8	1.6	1.7	+ 6
New Jersey	35.5	61.2	55.8	49.4	48.9	44.3	78.9	93.2	+18
New Mexico	5.8	5.8	5.9	3.7	6.8	5.8	10.3	12.6	+22
New York	97.1	97.7	100.9	101.8	98.4	79.2	193.4	177.5	- 8
North Carolina	16.1	12.8	11.5	12.9	15.8	19.7	27.9	35.4	+27
North Dakota	.8	3.9	2.2	1.1	.3	.3	1.4	.6	-57
Ohio	47.5	82.2	76.0	65.8	50.1	64.2	94.0	114.3	+22
Oklahoma	9.6	11.4	12.8	8.8	10.4	11.9	18.9	22.3	+18
Oregon	7.1	13.9	10.7	9.7	8.3	13.1	13.3	21.4	+61
Pennsylvania	44.1	63.8	45.8	44.1	60.4	49.3	89.8	109.7	+22
Rhode Island	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.1	3.4	1.9	6.9	5.2	-25
South Carolina	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.0	10.0	12.2	+22
South Dakota	.8	2.8	3.0	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.1	+62
Tennessee	13.3	20.5	14.5	13.2	18.9	14.3	22.4	33.2	+48
Texas	64.4	92.6	83.3	87.5	83.8	89.0	122.3	172.8	+41
Utah	4.2	16.7	9.0	4.9	3.1	4.1	7.7	7.2	- 6
Vermont	.1	.8	.6	.8	.2	.2	.2	.4	+100
Virginia	25.0	54.2	30.0	25.9	26.6	33.7	48.1	60.3	+25
Washington	18.7	39.3	37.2	31.2	27.9	33.3	36.5	61.3	+68
West Virginia	3.0	11.6	4.0	2.6	2.1	2.7	6.1	4.8	-21
Wisconsin	14.5	35.3	29.9	23.0	14.2	35.2	26.7	49.4	+85
Wyoming	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.1	.9	2.5	2.0	-20

Source: Department of Labor.

Table 16.--Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

(Housekeeping units only)

State	1954				1955		First 2 months		Percent change, first 2 months 1954-55
	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1954	1955	
ALL STATES	**66,538**	**94,312**	**88,008**	**77,409**	**76,268**	**78,811**	**123,159**	**155,079**	**+26**
Metropolitan areas	**53,522**	**74,626**	**70,192**	**63,233**	**61,710**	**62,527**	**100,320**	**124,237**	**+24**
Nonmetropolitan areas	**13,016**	**19,686**	**17,816**	**14,176**	**14,558**	**16,284**	**22,839**	**30,842**	**+35**
Alabama	769	1,305	977	724	870	1,265	1,404	2,135	+52
Arizona	745	1,199	974	1,208	1,161	1,321	1,463	2,482	+70
Arkansas	264	349	448	313	339	407	547	746	+36
California	13,838	16,906	17,513	18,456	16,736	15,881	26,064	32,617	+25
Colorado	1,004	2,093	1,661	1,654	2,211	1,498	1,806	3,709	+105
Connecticut	1,073	1,499	1,532	994	892	886	1,572	1,778	+13
Delaware	139	433	161	111	122	152	202	274	+36
District of Columbia	196	308	90	324	74	225	461	299	-35
Florida	3,497	4,942	4,961	4,085	5,058	4,510	6,880	9,568	+39
Georgia	1,401	1,620	1,890	1,688	1,534	1,751	2,803	3,285	+17
Idaho	75	116	206	94	50	64	114	114	0
Illinois	2,808	4,712	4,595	3,634	2,421	3,220	5,087	5,641	+11
Indiana	1,068	1,652	1,997	928	1,052	1,074	1,884	2,126	+13
Iowa	311	829	780	506	327	359	494	686	+39
Kansas	761	956	1,179	1,014	812	837	1,342	1,649	+23
Kentucky	628	788	764	520	662	607	981	1,269	+29
Louisiana	927	1,256	1,077	907	1,133	1,381	1,718	2,514	+46
Maine	15	152	95	52	36	24	45	60	+33
Maryland	2,300	2,447	2,504	2,451	2,547	3,824	3,973	6,371	+60
Massachusetts	1,111	2,044	1,988	1,460	1,463	1,448	2,090	2,911	+39
Michigan	3,061	6,412	4,076	2,896	3,239	3,138	5,525	6,377	+15
Minnesota	677	1,588	1,526	1,043	613	795	1,118	1,408	+26
Mississippi	343	329	355	364	250	376	581	626	+ 8
Missouri	1,082	1,065	1,053	939	1,047	1,984	2,334	3,031	+30
Montana	41	231	233	121	108	31	68	139	+104
Nebraska	222	602	575	391	281	205	319	486	+52
Nevada	326	405	214	221	271	401	622	672	+ 8
New Hampshire	34	145	159	105	73	56	78	129	+65
New Jersey	2,669	3,969	3,416	2,671	3,740	2,746	4,752	6,486	+36
New Mexico	571	564	569	297	635	580	1,063	1,215	+14
New York	6,243	6,870	5,864	6,557	5,638	4,207	13,281	9,845	-26
North Carolina	1,247	892	818	849	1,019	1,320	2,028	2,339	+15
North Dakota	18	222	169	40	10	1	37	11	-70
Ohio	2,440	4,484	4,226	3,690	2,569	3,458	4,557	6,027	+32
Oklahoma	861	759	944	681	870	921	1,296	1,791	+38
Oregon	457	735	646	541	540	529	790	1,069	+35
Pennsylvania	2,146	3,355	2,421	1,965	2,084	3,012	3,452	5,096	+48
Rhode Island	225	237	269	190	276	151	540	427	-21
South Carolina	374	440	378	343	511	495	741	1,006	+36
South Dakota	81	202	232	105	68	63	105	131	+25
Tennessee	1,174	1,676	1,162	1,288	2,074	1,282	1,839	3,356	+82
Texas	4,622	5,462	6,104	5,635	6,443	6,581	8,293	13,024	+57
Utah	261	1,068	560	322	218	219	502	437	-13
Vermont	5	36	41	11	15	6	7	21	+200
Virginia	2,464	2,680	2,599	1,680	1,844	2,155	4,863	3,999	-18
Washington	932	2,042	1,866	1,980	1,390	2,246	1,788	3,636	+103
West Virginia	171	273	227	104	153	150	256	303	+18
Wisconsin	743	1,774	1,767	1,153	706	911	1,225	1,617	+32
Wyoming	118	189	147	104	83	58	169	141	-17

Source: Department of Labor.

Table 17.--Building Permit Activity: Valuation, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

(Millions of dollars)

Metropolitan area	1954				1955		First 2 months		Percent change, first 2 months 1954-55
	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1954	1955	
Atlanta, Ga.	9.2	11.2	12.2	12.6	18.0	12.8	16.2	30.8	+90
Baltimore, Md.	19.6	26.3	19.2	14.3	18.1	28.6	35.5	46.7	+32
Birmingham, Ala.	2.9	6.2	4.0	2.7	4.8	6.5	6.1	11.3	+85
Boston, Mass.	8.8	22.4	22.6	13.4	11.9	15.0	19.1	26.8	+40
Buffalo, N. Y.	9.0	13.3	9.4	6.8	7.2	7.6	17.1	14.8	-13
Chicago, Ill.	48.4	80.1	74.0	65.9	44.9	54.3	92.6	99.2	+ 7
Cleveland, Ohio	11.6	22.8	22.0	20.6	16.2	17.0	24.2	33.1	+37
Columbus, Ohio	5.7	11.6	8.4	10.0	6.2	9.4	10.2	15.6	+53
Denver, Colo.	9.4	17.0	11.2	17.7	17.2	11.1	19.8	28.3	+43
Detroit, Mich.	35.6	72.3	47.5	54.0	41.4	42.4	72.2	83.8	+16
Indianapolis, Ind.	4.4	16.3	10.6	7.6	6.5	4.7	9.5	11.2	+18
Los Angeles, Calif.	91.3	104.7	122.9	120.6	112.5	103.4	170.1	215.9	+27
Memphis, Tenn.	4.9	6.4	5.3	4.7	8.6	6.0	7.8	14.6	+87
Miami, Fla.	11.3	25.1	21.0	19.9	20.2	25.5	31.9	45.7	+43
Milwaukee, Wis.	7.3	16.5	13.7	13.2	5.2	21.6	14.7	26.8	+82
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	102.1	106.6	101.9	116.8	107.3	86.9	211.1	194.3	- 8
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	5.3	5.9	5.6	3.8	4.3	4.6	8.3	8.9	+ 7
Phoenix, Ariz.	5.5	8.5	8.1	9.4	9.1	10.2	11.8	19.3	+64
Rochester, N. Y.	2.6	5.5	4.9	4.8	7.7	5.4	7.4	13.0	+76
Salt Lake City, Utah	2.3	7.4	4.5	2.3	2.0	2.6	4.3	4.6	+ 7
San Diego, Calif.	8.7	9.1	11.0	11.5	13.7	13.7	23.9	27.4	+15
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	26.6	38.4	31.5	30.3	28.8	30.2	49.5	59.0	+19
Seattle, Wash.	6.0	16.0	20.8	16.1	16.8	12.8	16.6	29.6	+78
Washington, D. C.	16.8	20.4	36.4	33.0	21.6	24.7	33.6	46.3	+38

Source: Department of Labor.

Table 18.--Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

(Housekeeping only)

Metropolitan area	1954				1955		First 2 months		Percent change, first 2 months 1954-55
	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1954	1955	
Atlanta, Ga.	705	971	1,260	988	885	985	1,432	1,870	+31
Baltimore, Md.	1,654	1,216	1,475	990	1,196	2,512	2,768	3,708	+34
Birmingham, Ala.	286	485	392	284	313	474	591	787	+33
Boston, Mass.	590	919	1,016	748	783	680	1,213	1,463	+21
Buffalo, N. Y.	293	731	558	421	470	522	643	992	+54
Chicago, Ill.	2,532	4,207	4,155	3,238	2,258	2,827	4,748	5,085	+ 7
Cleveland, Ohio	625	1,097	911	1,130	745	876	1,112	1,621	+46
Columbus, Ohio	291	598	594	457	418	606	553	1,024	+85
Denver, Colo.	676	1,528	1,200	1,201	1,802	989	1,217	2,791	+129
Detroit, Mich.	2,387	4,836	2,810	1,976	2,380	2,306	4,254	4,686	+10
Indianapolis, Ind.	284	676	774	272	272	305	454	577	+27
Los Angeles, Calif.	8,084	8,536	9,393	9,772	9,042	7,455	14,056	16,497	+17
Memphis, Tenn.	497	584	443	647	1,355	530	752	1,885	+151
Miami, Fla.	997	1,953	1,725	1,029	1,627	1,428	1,904	3,055	+60
Milwaukee, Wis.	434	781	834	651	365	536	741	901	+22
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	7,002	7,103	5,801	6,906	6,832	4,725	14,621	11,557	-21
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	761	766	800	330	230	572	933	802	-14
Phoenix, Ariz.	602	846	819	971	926	1,043	1,192	1,969	+65
Rochester, N. Y.	180	343	416	394	272	145	329	417	+27
Salt Lake City, Utah	170	685	306	127	161	124	310	285	- 8
San Diego, Calif.	551	705	1,048	858	962	1,055	1,944	2,017	+ 4
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	1,430	2,535	2,197	2,280	2,161	2,082	2,860	4,243	+48
Seattle, Wash.	431	894	857	956	751	783	898	1,534	+71
Washington, D. C.	1,402	1,787	1,482	2,263	1,378	1,733	3,443	3,111	-10

Source: Department of Labor.

Table 19.--Building Permit Activity: Valuation in Selected Metropolitan Areas by Class of Construction and Type of Building

February 1955 *(Thousands of dollars)*

Class of construction and type of building	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore, Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio
All building construction [1]	**12,794**	**28,577**	**6,479**	**14,974**	**7,579**	**54,266**	**16,953**	**9,446**
New dwelling units [2]	8,653	23,553	3,322	6,975	4,968	37,802	12,964	6,761
New nonresidential building	2,707	3,575	2,047	6,272	1,888	13,768	2,910	2,090
Commercial buildings	894	860	693	342	448	4,788	1,361	337
Amusement buildings	0	155	0	0	0	385	15	0
Commercial garages	0	58	0	48	0	16	33	10
Gasoline and service stations	51	166	81	70	92	358	37	63
Office buildings	146	5	245	82	48	1,183	551	70
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	697	477	368	143	308	2,846	725	194
Community buildings	1,274	752	1,045	3,085	406	6,690	1,228	1,697
Educational buildings	1,039	752	559	3,085	356	5,878	897	1,697
Institutional buildings	0	0	400	0	0	560	170	0
Religious buildings	235	0	86	0	50	252	161	0
Garages, private residential	19	29	17	54	45	239	65	41
Industrial buildings	70	1,819	265	2,423	606	1,358	207	10
Public buildings	0	0	0	0	0	211	0	0
Public utilities buildings	356	5	2	354	6	248	15	0
All other nonresidential buildings	93	111	24	13	378	234	35	5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1,434	1,077	1,060	1,722	403	2,471	1,079	516

Class of construction and type of building	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Memphis, Tenn.	Miami, Fla.	Milwaukee, Wis.	New York-Northeastern New Jersey
All building construction [1]	**11,084**	**42,374**	**4,717**	**103,357**	**5,955**	**25,493**	**21,566**	**86,909**
New dwelling units [2]	7,824	25,754	3,721	68,365	3,589	12,525	6,262	49,945
New nonresidential building	2,239	13,348	551	25,513	802	7,236	14,675	29,520
Commercial buildings	1,220	1,766	341	7,422	546	5,282	1,787	10,614
Amusement buildings	318	229	0	944	0	790	0	133
Commercial garages	80	20	0	139	8	40	34	153
Gasoline and service stations	127	182	181	175	10	92	19	401
Office buildings	83	144	0	1,898	0	102	86	7,064
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	613	1,191	160	4,266	528	4,257	1,649	2,863
Community buildings	275	7,119	0	6,536	100	1,342	11,545	11,374
Educational buildings	0	5,415	0	5,268	0	747	7,045	10,028
Institutional buildings	70	252	0	832	0	66	4,500	120
Religious buildings	205	1,451	0	437	100	529	0	1,226
Garages, private residential	75	177	83	611	34	96	46	481
Industrial buildings	347	520	0	8,073	16	247	1,246	6,200
Public buildings	300	1,299	0	513	0	63	35	0
Public utilities buildings	0	2,412	0	101	0	113	0	57
All other nonresidential buildings	23	55	127	2,256	106	93	15	793
Additions, alterations, and repairs	841	3,231	437	9,265	1,565	2,032	630	6,653

Class of construction and type of building	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	Phoenix, Ariz.	Rochester, N. Y.	Salt Lake City, Utah	San Diego, Calif.	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Washington, D. C.
All building construction [1]	**4,618**	**10,224**	**5,369**	**2,564**	**13,673**	**30,163**	**12,818**	**24,717**
New dwelling units [2]	3,363	7,902	1,621	1,475	9,730	20,065	9,176	14,999
New nonresidential building	775	1,236	3,552	825	3,115	6,109	2,712	7,237
Commercial buildings	620	637	191	617	1,512	2,679	1,425	3,676
Amusement buildings	208	0	31	0	130	328	4	7
Commercial garages	0	10	120	0	0	5	9	35
Gasoline and service stations	77	52	0	0	52	149	56	247
Office buildings	0	280	35	345	208	526	265	2,513
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	335	295	5	272	1,123	1,670	1,092	876
Community buildings	0	349	403	38	1,240	1,900	815	1,784
Educational buildings	0	316	0	0	1,151	1,620	545	1,146
Institutional buildings	0	0	204	0	25	10	0	255
Religious buildings	0	33	199	38	64	270	270	383
Garages, private residential	26	15	25	14	167	116	34	29
Industrial buildings	8	107	750	110	78	563	253	74
Public buildings	0	0	149	0	18	462	0	1,038
Public utilities buildings	0	5	1,850	0	9	184	158	550
All other nonresidential buildings	121	123	185	46	90	205	27	85
Additions, alterations, and repairs	475	959	196	264	828	3,447	920	1,871

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [2] Housekeeping only.

Part IV -- Contract Awards

Table 20.--Contract Awards: Public Construction, by Ownership and Type of Construction [1]

Ownership and type of construction [2]	Value (*in millions of dollars*)									Percent change, first 3 months 1954-55
	1954				1955			First 3 mos.		
	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1954	1955	
ALL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**637.4**	**734.2**	**566.1**	**728.4**	**521.5**	**506.4**	**775.8**	**1,607.0**	**1,803.7**	**+12**
FEDERALLY OWNED	**84.3**	**136.4**	**92.8**	**87.2**	**82.4**	**77.6**	**139.7**	**248.1**	**299.7**	**+21**
Residential building	.5	0	(3)	0	0	8.3	0	1.0	8.3	(4)
Nonresidential building	41.4	81.6	62.9	33.4	44.8	29.6	98.3	132.1	172.7	+31
Educational	.3	3.1	(3)	.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.5	(3)	--
Hospital and institutional	4.2	8.1	16.5	.4	6.8	.4	5.8	11.1	13.0	+17
Administrative and general	3.1	2.5	4.1	1.4	3.8	2.0	4.4	7.0	10.2	+46
Other nonresidential building	33.8	67.9	42.3	31.5	34.2	27.2	88.1	107.5	149.5	+39
Airfield building	10.4	6.4	7.7	9.5	14.8	4.9	17.5	24.2	37.2	+54
Industrial	11.3	22.1	29.0	10.9	6.8	10.5	47.3	57.1	64.6	+13
Troop housing	.9	29.8	.9	3.2	3.7	.6	6.0	4.8	10.3	+115
Warehouses	5.8	3.0	.4	2.3	1.5	6.3	7.5	8.9	15.3	+72
All other	5.4	6.6	4.3	5.6	7.4	4.9	9.8	12.5	22.1	+77
Airfields	8.3	11.9	7.0	5.9	22.3	10.6	16.2	39.0	49.1	+26
Conservation and development	12.4	32.2	16.0	19.2	6.0	20.8	11.9	24.5	38.7	+58
Highway	6.6	6.0	2.8	6.7	2.8	2.9	6.0	10.6	11.7	+10
Electric power utilities	6.9	3.6	1.4	15.6	1.3	3.1	4.3	23.9	8.7	-64
All other federally owned	8.2	1.1	2.7	6.4	5.2	2.3	3.0	17.0	10.5	-38
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	**553.1**	**597.8**	**473.3**	**641.2**	**439.1**	**428.8**	**636.1**	**1,358.9**	**1,504.0**	**+11**
Residential building	28.0	10.1	12.1	9.8	7.9	16.6	16.5	58.7	41.0	-30
Nonresidential building	266.6	225.7	203.6	246.7	224.3	183.9	260.7	626.8	668.9	+ 7
Educational	174.5	165.6	153.0	172.8	132.1	137.6	206.0	435.4	475.7	+ 9
Hospital and institutional	12.9	14.7	16.1	21.8	20.3	12.2	10.6	55.8	43.1	-23
Administrative and general	13.8	23.0	12.9	14.8	28.0	15.1	24.5	45.9	67.6	+47
Other nonresidential building	65.4	22.4	21.6	37.3	43.9	19.0	19.6	89.7	82.5	- 8
Highway	171.0	244.0	179.7	270.2	121.4	161.0	248.3	482.5	530.7	+10
Sewerage systems	45.4	64.3	29.3	33.3	35.8	28.1	44.0	88.8	107.9	+22
Water supply facilities	16.9	26.7	23.7	28.9	27.6	24.0	28.2	52.4	79.8	+52
Utilities	17.6	10.5	15.8	42.4	12.7	8.2	29.0	34.5	49.9	+45
Electric power	9.8	3.4	11.6	27.4	4.3	3.9	2.0	14.7	10.2	-31
Other utilities	7.8	7.1	4.2	15.0	8.4	4.3	27.0	19.8	39.7	+101
All other State and locally owned	7.6	16.5	9.1	9.9	9.4	7.0	9.4	15.2	25.8	+70

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. [1] Includes major force-account projects started principally by TVA and State highway departments. [2] Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category. [3] Less than $50,000. [4] Percent increase exceeds 300.

Table 21.--Contract Awards: Highway Construction, by Ownership, Source of Funds, and Type of Facility [1]

Ownership, source of funds, and type of facility	Value (*in millions of dollars*)									Percent change, first 3 months 1954-55
	1954				1955			First 3 mos.		
	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1954	1955	
ALL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	**177.6**	**249.9**	**182.5**	**277.0**	**124.2**	**163.9**	**254.3**	**493.2**	**542.4**	**+10**
FEDERALLY OWNED	**6.6**	**6.0**	**2.8**	**6.7**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**6.0**	**10.6**	**11.7**	**+10**
STATE OWNED	**151.7**	**215.9**	**157.4**	**254.0**	**107.2**	**145.5**	**228.3**	**438.4**	**481.0**	**+10**
Federally aided projects:										
Total value	83.9	91.9	79.7	141.7	50.5	79.3	83.5	178.5	213.3	+19
Federal funds	42.4	49.2	42.2	72.1	27.3	43.0	44.1	93.3	114.4	+23
Independent State projects:										
Total value	67.8	124.0	77.7	112.3	56.7	66.2	144.8	259.9	267.7	+ 3
Toll facilities	20.4	89.6	31.3	63.1	32.9	30.3	102.2	140.2	165.4	+18
LOCALLY OWNED [2]	**19.3**	**28.0**	**22.3**	**16.3**	**14.2**	**15.5**	**20.0**	**44.2**	**49.7**	**+12**

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. [1] Includes force-account work started on Federal and State Projects. [2] By municipalities and counties.

Chart 7.

Contracts Awarded on Public Construction

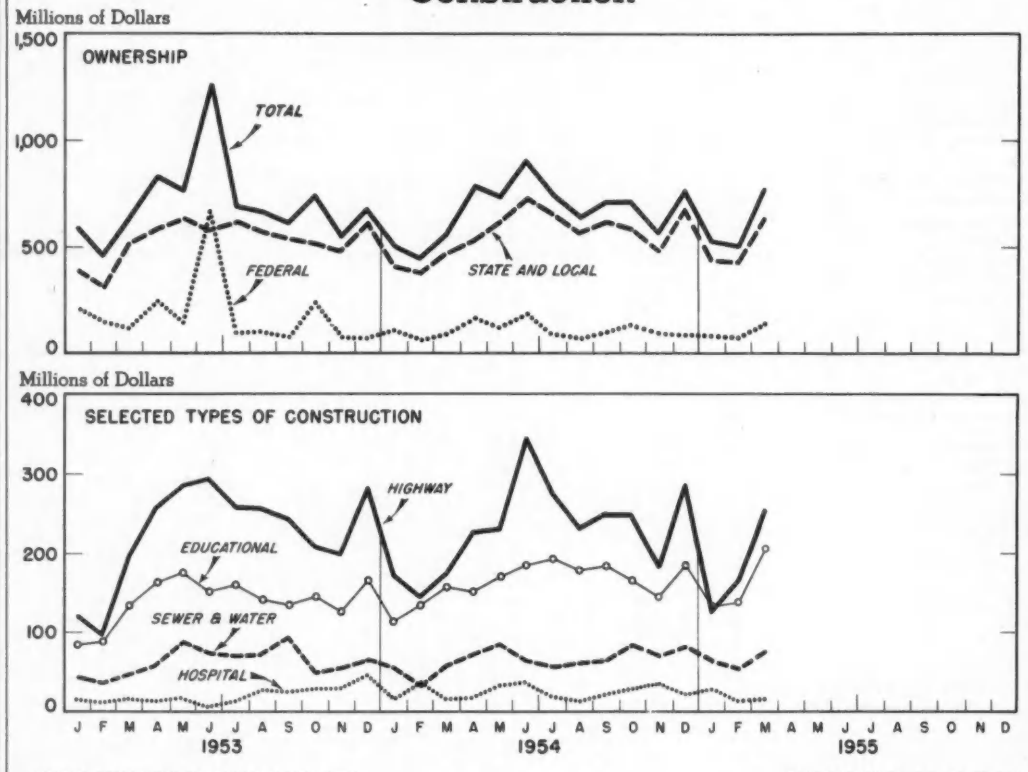


Table 22.--Contracts Awarded in 37 Eastern States

Type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change		
				April 1955 from--		
	April 1955	March 1955	First 4 months, 1955	March 1955	April 1954	First 4 months, 1954-55
TOTAL	**2,322**	**2,135**	**7,542**	**+ 9**	**+37**	**+35**
Building construction	1,776	1,749	6,058	+ 2	+27	+34
Residential	1,070	990	3,494	+ 8	+34	+43
Nonresidential	706	759	2,564	- 7	+17	+23
Engineering	546	386	1,484	+41	+88	+38
Public works	342	273	1,037	+25	+56	+37
Utilities	204	113	447	+80	+187	+39

Source: Compiled by Department of Commerce from data reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Table 23.--Construction Cost Indexes

Compiler and coverage	Indexes (1947-49 = 100)									Percent change, April 1954-55
	1954		1955				1952	1953	1954	
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	
American Appraisal Company	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.4	127.7	127.9	116.0	121.7	124.5	+3
Associated General Contractors	133.6	133.6	133.6	133.6	133.6	134.2	117.2	124.0	130.5	+3
E. H. Boeckh and Associates (20 city average):										
Residences	121.0	121.1	121.5	121.5	121.9	122.6	118.0	120.4	119.1	+3
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings	127.5	127.7	127.9	128.0	128.2	128.9	120.4	124.2	125.6	+3
Commercial and factory buildings	128.6	128.7	128.9	129.0	129.2	130.0	120.1	124.5	126.4	+3
Engineering News-Record (as of Apr. 1):										
Building	135.1	135.4	135.9	135.9	136.2	136.8	121.4	126.1	129.6	+6
Construction	141.9	142.1	142.4	142.5	142.9	144.2	123.0	130.2	136.6	+6
Department of Commerce composite [1]	122.4	122.5	122.6	122.7	123.2	123.9	117.6	121.0	120.6	+3

Source: Department of Commerce. [1] A composite of cost indexes representative of the major types of construction, weighted by the current relative importance of each type.

Table 24.--Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials, by Selected Classes

Commodity	Indexes (1947-49 = 100)									Percent change, April 1954-55
	1954		1955				1952	1953	1954	
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	
ALL BUILDING MATERIALS [1]	**121.9**	**122.0**	**122.1**	**122.5**	**122.8**	**123.3**	**118.2**	**119.9**	**119.0**	**+4**
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS:										
Lumber	119.6	119.8	120.0	121.4	121.8	122.7	121.3	121.5	115.3	+6
Douglas fir	125.2	125.5	126.5	127.2	127.0	128.5	130.5	122.2	113.4	+13
Southern pine	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	114.4	113.9	116.0	117.6	108.4	+5
Other softwoods	131.3	131.6	131.2	133.8	135.1	135.9	127.6	134.6	130.2	+4
Hardwoods	111.7	111.5	111.5	113.3	114.3	115.7	114.1	115.0	112.5	+3
Millwork	130.2	130.3	130.4	129.0	128.7	129.3	126.4	132.0	130.8	-1
Plywood	104.3	104.3	104.7	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.6	112.0	100.7	+4
Softwood	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.5	110.5	110.5	111.9	115.4	98.9	+12
Hardwood	100.1	100.1	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.1	109.7	101.9	-1
PAINT AND PAINT MATERIALS:										
Prepared paint	112.8	112.8	112.8	113.1	114.0	114.8	110.6	110.5	112.8	+2
Paint materials	96.6	96.2	95.8	96.1	95.9	96.1	101.9	95.4	94.7	+2
METAL PRODUCTS:										
Structural shapes	146.2	146.2	146.2	146.2	146.2	146.2	128.4	134.9	141.3	+4
Hardware finish	138.0	138.0	138.0	139.0	139.9	139.9	131.3	122.3	137.5	+2
Plumbing equipment	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.7	123.0	123.3	116.3	113.8	118.2	+4
Enameled iron fixtures	129.2	129.2	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	121.9	123.0	129.2	(2)
Vitreous china fixtures	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	117.1	118.7	120.5	103.2	111.7	+6
Brass fittings	117.1	117.1	117.1	117.1	123.4	123.4	110.4	113.3	115.9	+7
Heating equipment	114.3	114.3	113.9	113.7	113.6	113.6	113.9	113.8	114.5	-1
Furnaces	121.1	121.1	120.6	120.2	119.8	119.8	117.0	116.4	120.4	-1
Water heaters	108.2	108.2	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	113.4	111.7	108.2	-1
Metal sash	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	117.7	117.7	127.3	+4
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS:										
Glass, plate	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	120.9	120.9	132.0	0
Glass, window	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3	135.1	118.0	118.0	131.3	+3
Concrete ingredients	122.1	122.3	123.1	123.9	124.1	124.6	112.9	117.6	119.8	+4
Portland cement	128.3	128.3	129.9	129.9	130.1	131.4	116.4	123.5	124.9	+5
Concrete products	117.4	117.4	116.7	117.0	118.2	118.2	112.4	114.2	117.3	+1
Structural clay products	135.4	135.4	135.8	136.1	136.5	136.8	121.3	124.6	132.0	+4
Gypsum products	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	117.7	122.1	122.1	0
Insulation materials	107.3	107.3	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	105.1	107.3	110.1	-3
Asphalt roofing	119.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	111.9	115.3	120.2	-1
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS:										
Building board	127.6	127.6	127.6	129.4	129.7	129.7	113.8	118.2	127.9	+1
Kitchen cabinets, metal	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	125.2	127.2	127.5	+1

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Includes items not shown separately. [2] Change of less than 0.5 percent.

Table 25.--Wholesale Prices of Selected Building Materials

Commodity	Unit	1955		1954
		March	February	March
LUMBER				
Douglas fir:				
Dimension, No. 1, 25% No. 2, green, S4S, 2"x4", R.L., mixed c/l, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	$70.287	$70.686	$63.529
Boards, No. 1, 25% No. 2, green, S4S, R.L., 1"x8", loose, mixed c/l of boards and dimension, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	64.380	65.152	57.946
Timbers, No. 1, 8"x8" to 12"x12", R.L., green, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	72.969	72.969	63.357
Southern pine:				
Dimension, No. 2 and better, 2"x4"x16', dry, S.L., S4S, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	81.864	81.742	75.012
Boards, No. 2 and better, 1"x6", dry, R.L., S4S, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	77.527	78.471	72.271
Ponderosa pine boards, No. 3 common, 1"x8", R.L., S2 or 4S, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	75.170	74.180	71.010
Oak, red, flooring, plain, 25/32" thick, 2-1/4" face, select, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	178.054	176.608	165.725
Maple flooring, 2d grade, 25/32"x2-1/4" face, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	175.538	171.115	169.136
Poplar, plain No. 2B common, 4/4", R.W., f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	55.000	55.000	59.000
Beech, No. 2 common, 4/4", R.W. & L., f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	47.000	47.000	55.000
MILLWORK				
Door, Douglas fir, interior, 2 plywood panels, 2'6"x6'8"x1-3/8", f.o.b. factory	Each	4.829	4.829	4.477
Frame, door, ponderosa pine, exterior, 1-5/16"x2" casing, with sill, f.o.b. factory	Each	9.229	9.214	9.321
Window, ponderosa pine, 2-light, check rail, open, f.o.b. factory	Each	1.648	1.648	1.663
PLYWOOD				
Douglas fir, interior, grade A-D, 1/4"x48"x96", f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	80.807	80.807	76.053
Douglas fir, interior, grade C-D, 5/16"x48"x96", f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	70.660	70.660	63.695
BOARD				
Insulation, fiber, 1/2"x48"x96", interior, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	M sq. ft.	54.000	54.000	53.000
PREPARED PAINT				
Emulsion, water-thinned, inside, delivered	Gallon	2.375	2.372	2.372
Varnish, floor, first grade, delivered	Gallon	3.689	3.684	3.682
Enamel, white, gloss, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.584	4.513	4.497
Inside, flat, white, first grade, delivered	Gallon	2.901	2.890	2.868
Outside, white, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.348	4.342	4.342
METAL PRODUCTS				
Structural shapes, carbon steel, 6"x4"x1/2" angles, 30' long, ASTM spec. A-7, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	4.517	4.517	4.367
Bars, reinforcing, carbon steel, 3/4" rounds x 30' long with 10% shorts, spec. ASTM A-15, 50T, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	4.963	4.963	4.900
Sheets, galvanized, carbon steel, 24 gage x 30" wide x 96" long, commercial coating, base chemistry, base packaging, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	7.220	7.220	6.895
Pipe, standard, black, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths, wt. 228 lbs., f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	15.000	15.000	14.454
Pipe, standard, galvanized, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths, wt. 228 lbs., f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	18.605	18.605	17.699
Nails, wire, carbon steel, 8-penny, common, c/l, f.o.b. mill	100 lb. keg	7.815	7.815	7.488
Soil pipe, cast iron, 2" to 6", single and double hub, service pipe, extra heavy, f.o.b. foundry, index number (1947-49 = 100)	Ton	(111.3)	(108.4)	(105.5)
Aluminum sheets, 3003-H14, hard alloy, mill finish, 0.64"x48"x144", 30,000 lbs. or over, f.o.b. shipping point, freight allowed, index number (1947-49 = 100)	Pound	(140.0)	(140.0)	(132.6)
Copper water tubing, type L, 3/4" size, 0.045" thick, 2,000 ft. or more in 60' coils (0.455 lbs. per linear ft.), f.o.b. mill, freight allowed	Foot	$0.267	$0.267	(1)
Wire, building, type R, size 12, single braid, f.o.b. destination, or freight prepaid on specified amounts	M ft.	13.281	13.281	$11.029
Screening, insect, bronze wire, 18x14 mesh, 30" wide, c/l, f.o.b. factory	Linear ft. roll	24.220	24.220	24.220
PLUMBING EQUIPMENT				
Bath tub, enameled iron, 5', recessed, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	Each	53.841	53.841	53.841
Lavatory, enameled iron, 20"x18", f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	Each	12.858	12.858	12.858
Water closet, vitreous china, close coupled, reverse trap, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	Each	23.179	21.787	21.778
Sink, enameled steel, 32"x21", flat rim, 2-compartment, acid resisting, without drainboard, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	Each	16.058	16.058	16.057

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25.--Wholesale Prices of Selected Building Materials--Continued

Commodity	Unit	1955		1954
		March	February	March
HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Boiler, heating, steel, oil fired, steam rating 400 sq. ft., less burner, with jacket and standard trim, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Each*	$186.618	$186.618	$184.880
Convector, nonferrous, free standing, average steam rating 43 sq. ft., E.D.R., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Sq. ft., incl. enclosure*	.433	.433	.451
Furnace, warm air:				
Steel, oil fired, forced air, gun-type burner, average bonnet output 90,000-115,000 BTU per hr., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Each*	247.732	247.732	255.997
Steel, gas fired, standard automatic controls, average input rating 85,000-110,000 BTU per hr., enclosing jacket, f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Each*	157.008	164.098	170.591
Furnace, floor, gas fired, floor grill, average input rating 40,000-60,000 BTU per hr., manual controls, f.o.b. factory	*Each*	59.212	56.967	56.967
Oil burner, mechanical forced draft (gun-type), 2-1/2 gal. per hr., thermostat, limit and stack controls, f.o.b. factory	*Each*	101.958	101.958	112.495
Water heater, gas, automatic, 30-gal. storage tank, galvanized steel, 1-year guarantee, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Each*	38.350	38.350	(1)
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS				
Sand, construction, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.167	1.172	1.128
Gravel, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.403	1.404	1.376
Crushed stone, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.567	1.567	1.544
Block, concrete, lightweight aggregate, 8"x8"x16", f.o.b. plant	*Each*	.174	.174	.181
Pipe, concrete, culvert, reinforced, 24" diameter, ASTM spec. C76-41 table 1, 3" wall thickness, 4' lengths, delivered	*Foot*	3.836	3.738	3.685
Brick, building, f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	28.559	28.559	28.033
Brick, face, red, first quality, textured, f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	37.383	37.383	36.807
Tile, clay, partition, scored, 4"x12"x12", 3-cell, 16 lbs., f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	126.727	125.734	122.219
Sewer pipe, vitrified clay, 8" diameter, 3' lengths, standard strength, f.o.b. plant	*Foot*	.475	.464	.454
Lath, gypsum, 3/8"x16"x48", f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*M sq. ft.*	24.010	24.010	24.010
Wallboard, gypsum, 3/8"x48", varying lengths, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*M sq. ft.*	31.850	31.850	31.850
Plaster, gypsum, base coat, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*Ton*	14.948	14.948	14.948
Shingles, asphalt, strip, 210 lbs., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Square*	4.927	5.012	5.682
Lime, hydrated, building, finishing, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	18.057	18.057	18.083
Siding shingles, asbestos cement, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*Square*	9.697	9.697	9.499

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Not available.

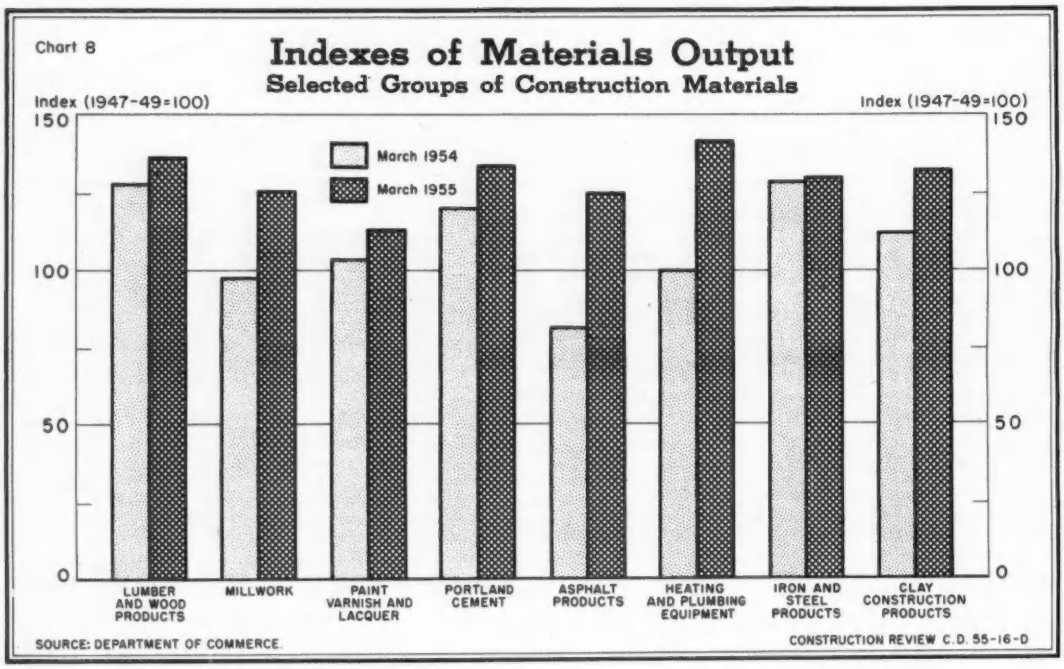


Table 26.--Construction Materials: Indexes of Output

(Monthly average 1947-49 = 100)

Materials group	Monthly Indexes												
	1954										1955		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Lumber and wood products	128.1	126.3	124.5	117.9	93.9	107.6	126.6	133.5	127.5	124.9	117.7	116.7	136.4
Millwork	97.4	91.9	91.5	98.5	70.6	92.9	120.2	121.6	108.8	114.4	110.0	109.1	[1]125.9
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	103.4	113.4	113.3	123.6	111.9	111.5	104.9	93.4	86.9	75.6	94.3	86.6	113.3
Portland cement	120.2	130.0	139.3	136.4	152.4	153.7	152.7	154.9	142.5	133.3	121.0	105.4	134.0
Asphalt products	82.1	100.2	112.6	133.8	109.3	123.2	143.5	122.0	104.6	68.0	71.6	79.8	125.3
Heating and plumbing equipment	100.0	106.5	108.0	122.6	111.0	145.3	155.8	158.8	127.6	112.5	115.9	114.9	141.4
Iron and steel products	128.8	134.0	124.5	138.1	121.4	126.9	124.3	121.3	105.6	97.6	104.5	104.5	130.1
Clay construction products	112.3	116.5	113.8	122.4	117.6	125.1	126.6	123.3	123.7	120.6	112.8	108.1	132.3

	Quarterly Indexes					
	1953	1954				1955
	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
Gypsum products	140.7	132.8	152.3	158.9	162.2	[2]
Plumbing fixtures	99.3	103.3	101.0	101.3	123.1	132.9

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce from data reported by various Government agencies and by private firms shown in notes to the tables following. [1] Partly estimated. [2] Not yet available.

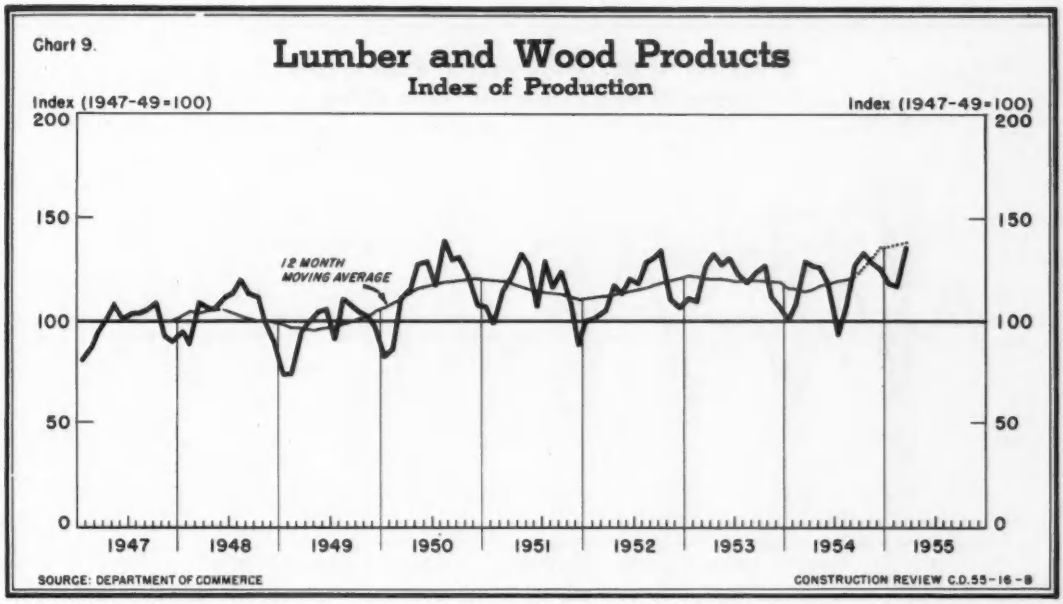


Table 27.--Lumber and Wood Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Softwood lumber (Million board feet)			Hardwood flooring (Thousand board feet)			Douglas fir plywood (Million square feet)	Insulating boards (Tons)	Hardboard (Tons)
	Production	Shipments	Stocks	Production	Shipments	Stocks	Production		
1947-49 average	28,048	27,440	4,448	812,365	789,437	44,455	1,802	766,269	294,214
Year: 1952	30,477	30,578	4,980	1,004,117	1,001,672	86,938	3,051	879,655	396,219
1953	31,072	30,318	5,756	1,004,558	1,010,972	73,449	3,704	952,562	423,428
1954	29,296	29,798	5,275	1,145,118	1,139,091	68,425	3,825	1,013,740	493,258
12 months ending:									
November 1954	29,333	29,908	--	1,128,352	1,121,227	--	3,729	996,631	481,127
January 1955	29,552	30,100	--	1,161,362	1,161,075	--	3,915	1,022,365	504,799
February 1955	29,699	30,258	--	1,175,869	1,176,634	--	3,985	1,040,732	507,101
March 1955	29,816	30,399	--	1,191,903	1,193,971	--	4,052	1,055,841	509,870
1954: March	2,617	2,678	5,798	94,059	93,753	76,673	377	82,219	43,599
April	2,595	2,710	5,683	94,012	94,876	73,145	355	81,224	44,581
May	2,640	2,599	5,724	90,449	90,438	71,440	329	87,988	42,042
June	2,459	2,699	5,484	96,554	100,063	66,986	280	89,877	42,879
July	2,025	2,256	5,253	94,037	98,340	62,583	142	85,910	40,890
August	2,317	2,411	5,161	101,799	104,247	59,768	207	89,862	41,791
September	2,650	2,656	5,153	104,340	104,572	56,859	332	88,860	42,409
October	2,715	2,693	5,175	104,788	105,116	56,456	393	96,961	43,268
November	2,553	2,473	5,254	102,146	98,488	59,874	395	89,164	43,744
December	2,499	2,479	5,275	102,284	92,910	68,425	393	84,239	38,535
1955: January	2,309	2,311	5,238	97,476	98,885	64,016	393	94,753	43,641
February	2,320	2,293	5,284	93,925	94,946	62,945	389	86,784	39,722
March	2,734	2,819	5,205	110,093	111,090	61,076	444	97,328	46,368
	Percent change								
March, 1954-55	+4	+5	-10	+17	+18	-20	+18	+18	+ 6
First 3 months, 1954-55	+8	+9	--	+18	+22	--	+23	+27	+15

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the Douglas Fir Plywood Association, and the Bureau of the Census.

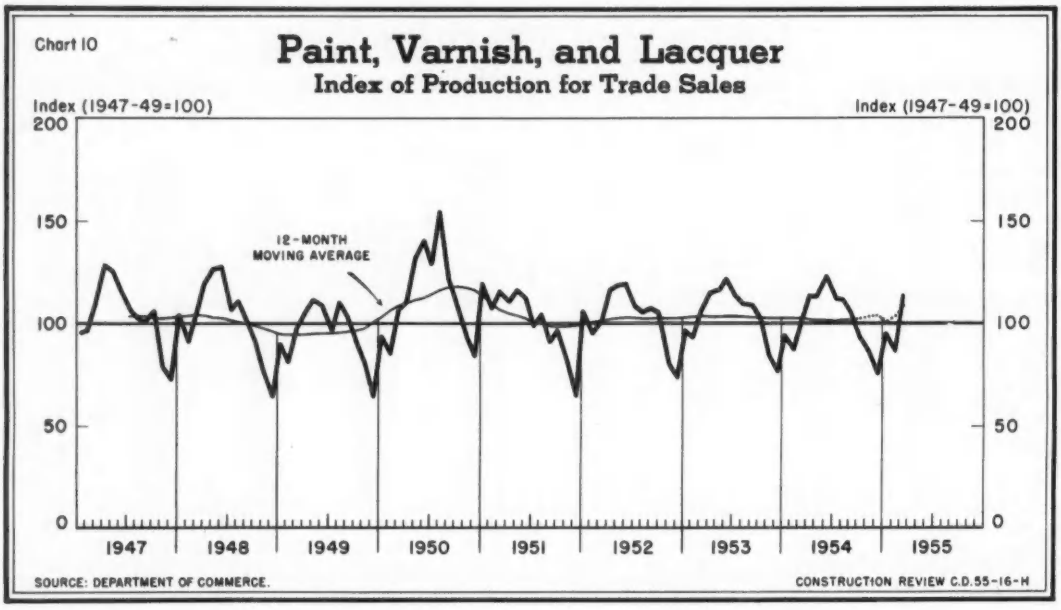


Table 28.--Millwork Products, and Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer: Production

Period	Production (*Thousands of units*)					Production for trade sales (*Thousands of gallons*)
	Douglas fir doors (panel type)	Ponderosa pine doors	Hardwood doors	Sash	Exterior frames	Paint, varnish, & lacquer
1947-49 average	5,658	3,780	876	11,246	4,152	266,701
Year: 1952	5,288	2,417	1,207	10,514	4,543	274,992
1953	4,070	2,487	1,301	11,419	5,072	276,326
1954	3,522	2,285	1,665	11,054	5,791	271,235
12 months ending:						
November 1954	3,420	2,247	1,605	10,695	5,547	271,419
January 1955	3,590	2,325	n.a.	11,437	5,963	271,243
February 1955	3,612	2,336	n.a.	11,809	6,102	271,043
March 1955	3,642	2,370	n.a.	12,212	6,329	273,230
1954: March	385	203	136	778	426	22,988
April	344	181	127	784	423	25,200
May	297	162	137	841	448	25,183
June	265	199	125	967	541	27,642
July	85	127	133	716	399	24,874
August	71	220	177	919	498	24,777
September	342	235	152	1,247	634	23,309
October	346	229	168	1,227	629	20,752
November	377	191	145	1,128	518	19,320
December	383	209	164	1,124	537	16,775
1955: January	362	196	n.a.	1,017	527	20,969
February	355	184	n.a.	1,061	522	19,254
March	415	236	n.a.	1,181	653	25,175
	Percent change					
March, 1954-55	+ 8	+16	--	+52	+53	+10
First 3 months, 1954-55	+12	+16	--	+55	+46	+ 3

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Fir Door Institute, the National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (whose data on ponderosa pine and hardwood doors, sash and exterior frames are only from member firms, and are not adjusted to represent full coverage), and the Bureau of the Census. n.a.: Not available.

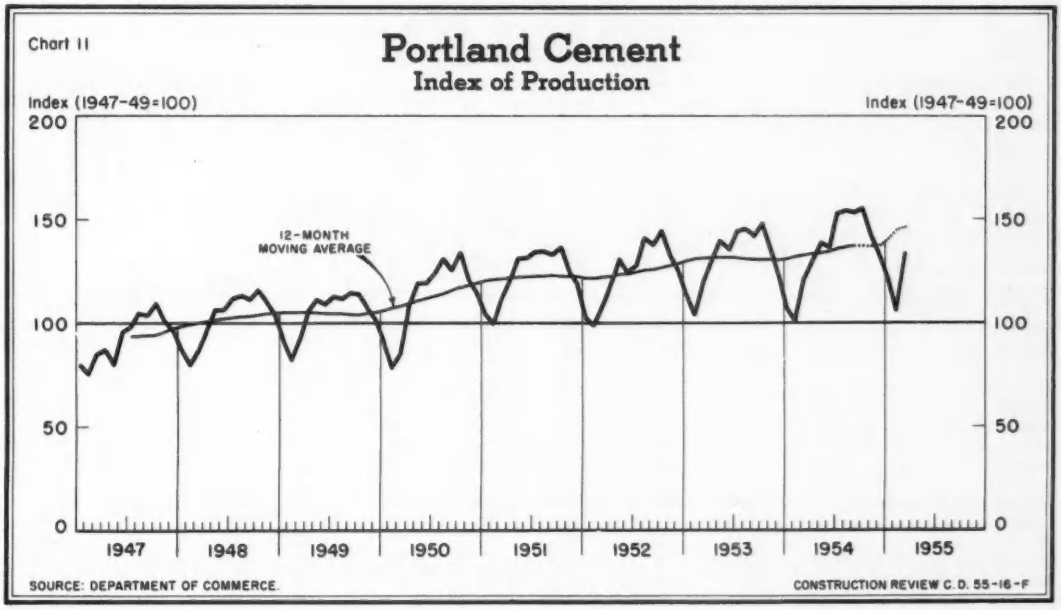


Table 29.--Portland Cement, and Asphalt and Gypsum Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Production (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement	Shipments (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement	Stocks (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement	Shipments (Thousands of squares) Asphalt prepared roofing	Asphalt siding	Asphalt insulated brick siding	Asphalt and tar saturated felts	Shipments (Million square feet) Gypsum board	Gypsum lath
1947-49 average	200,607	199,306	11,922	61,252	3,365	2,811	17,087	2,478	2,075
Year: 1952	249,091	251,137	15,964	57,938	1,858	2,718	23,577	3,457	2,315
1953	264,022	260,889	19,231	56,703	1,557	2,794	25,778	3,757	2,435
1954	271,277	274,096	16,722	58,648	1,447	2,297	28,531	4,217	2,484
12 months ending:									
January 1955	273,739	276,267	--	59,273	1,443	2,291	29,022	(1)	(1)
February 1955	274.456	274,871	--	59,691	1,428	2,272	28,619	(1)	(1)
March 1955	276,768	278,724	--	61,400	1,437	2,255	30,516	(1)	(1)
1954: March	20,097	18,751	28,905	3,824	116	178	1,859	[2] 942	[2] 518
April	21,730	23,589	27,045	4,923	113	217	1,962		
May	23,279	24,911	25,412	5,374	114	219	2,537	1,052	635
June	22,802	28,632	19,674	6,484	151	231	2,985		
July	25,482	27,702	17,524	5,251	115	233	2,330		
August	25,698	28,887	14,408	6,029	147	260	2,460	1,079	689
September	25,522	29,032	10,907	7,062	153	256	3,036		
October	25,887	27,134	9,667	6,088	144	221	2,436		
November	23,826	22,766	10,732	5,108	125	159	2,360	1,144	642
December	22,290	16,347	16,722	3,094	86	97	1,852		
1955: January	20,231	13,314	23,434	3,190	85	93	2,091		
February	17,612	13,806	27,018	3,264	79	108	2,711	(1)	(1)
March	22,409	22,604	26,486	5,533	125	161	3,756		
	Percent change								
March, 1954-55	+12	+21	-8	+45	+8	-10	+102	--	--
First 3 months, 1954-55	+10	+10	--	+30	-3	-10	+ 30	--	--

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Department of Interior (Bureau of Mines), and the Bureau of the Census.

[1] Not yet available.

[2] For first quarter 1954.

Table 30.--Portland Cement: Destination of Shipments, by State

(Thousands of barrels)

State	1954	1955		Calendar year			12 months ending--		
	December	January	February	1952	1953	1954	November 1954	January 1955	February 1955
Alabama	272	274	251	3,883	4,260	3,943	3,884	3,950	3,908
Arizona	194	169	209	2,119	2,433	2,215	2,221	2,203	2,211
Arkansas	187	223	195	1,940	1,762	1,894	1,784	2,054	2,133
California	2,266	1,857	2,239	25,367	27,737	28,528	28,351	28,754	29,012
Colorado	207	164	112	2,826	2,941	3,285	3,202	3,308	3,230
Connecticut	204	130	130	2,977	3,194	3,258	3,242	3,282	3,256
Delaware	43	34	36	861	902	910	908	923	913
District of Columbia	90	88	65	1,156	1,249	1,324	1,322	1,353	1,321
Florida	849	778	767	6,680	7,487	8,354	8,079	8,483	8,638
Georgia	306	321	321	4,161	4,644	4,441	4,377	4,437	4,399
Idaho	39	20	22	1,116	986	1,215	1,216	1,209	1,189
Illinois	665	491	516	13,327	13,439	14,973	14,819	15,017	14,882
Indiana	298	218	239	6,207	6,568	6,724	6,691	6,721	6,630
Iowa	148	88	73	4,890	4,941	5,863	5,811	5,877	5,822
Kansas	337	248	214	5,939	5,801	6,576	6,503	6,615	6,457
Kentucky	138	117	126	3,621	3,354	3,026	3,025	3,038	2,972
Louisiana	452	448	413	5,869	5,728	6,292	6,168	6,387	6,294
Maine	41	24	20	692	894	857	862	861	861
Maryland	266	228	201	4,363	4,676	4,447	4,439	4,515	4,416
Massachusetts	293	199	187	4,347	4,351	4,180	4,175	4,234	4,234
Michigan	615	481	455	11,255	12,716	13,076	13,006	13,184	13,237
Minnesota	169	141	136	4,748	4,968	5,500	5,460	5,554	5,554
Mississippi	116	100	113	1,705	1,696	1,732	1,699	1,732	1,729
Missouri	422	289	306	6,319	6,796	7,556	7,472	7,593	7,434
Montana	46	29	22	1,358	949	1,019	1,021	1,027	1,015
Nebraska	160	84	82	2,629	3,384	3,724	3,642	3,751	3,715
Nevada	58	42	54	625	618	842	839	827	820
New Hampshire	30	24	21	451	549	827	830	834	834
New Jersey	554	388	404	8,084	8,581	9,164	9,220	9,173	9,045
New Mexico	167	144	152	1,645	1,860	2,111	2,033	2,156	2,175
New York	1,044	596	687	16,905	19,134	20,290	20,312	20,300	20,137
North Carolina	222	237	275	3,896	3,715	4,009	3,985	4,049	4,027
North Dakota	15	11	17	1,062	1,148	1,161	1,164	1,164	1,161
Ohio	674	515	496	13,021	14,286	16,003	16,040	16,001	15,777
Oklahoma	320	261	312	4,677	4,158	4,364	4,359	4,371	4,285
Oregon	132	126	138	2,902	2,445	2,081	2,101	2,136	2,153
Pennsylvania	821	588	556	15,055	15,234	15,108	15,037	15,220	15,045
Rhode Island	43	24	22	1,015	857	685	681	687	672
South Carolina	101	133	144	2,961	2,217	1,993	2,021	1,974	1,946
South Dakota	26	22	21	1,113	1,246	1,116	1,113	1,122	1,106
Tennessee	264	240	245	4,702	4,856	4,683	4,653	4,727	4,662
Texas	1,600	1,490	1,502	17,249	16,158	19,081	18,554	19,532	19,540
Utah	86	42	35	1,343	1,343	1,508	1,465	1,512	1,492
Vermont	11	3	4	321	300	242	243	241	241
Virginia	245	248	276	4,652	4,701	4,474	4,507	4,506	4,464
Washington	378	318	345	4,954	5,413	5,684	5,635	5,896	6,009
West Virginia	74	61	61	1,791	1,921	2,379	2,399	2,364	2,324
Wisconsin	241	181	175	5,673	6,127	5,840	5,783	5,899	5,914
Wyoming	30	19	15	561	538	585	583	582	565

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce from data reported by Department of Interior (Bureau of Mines).

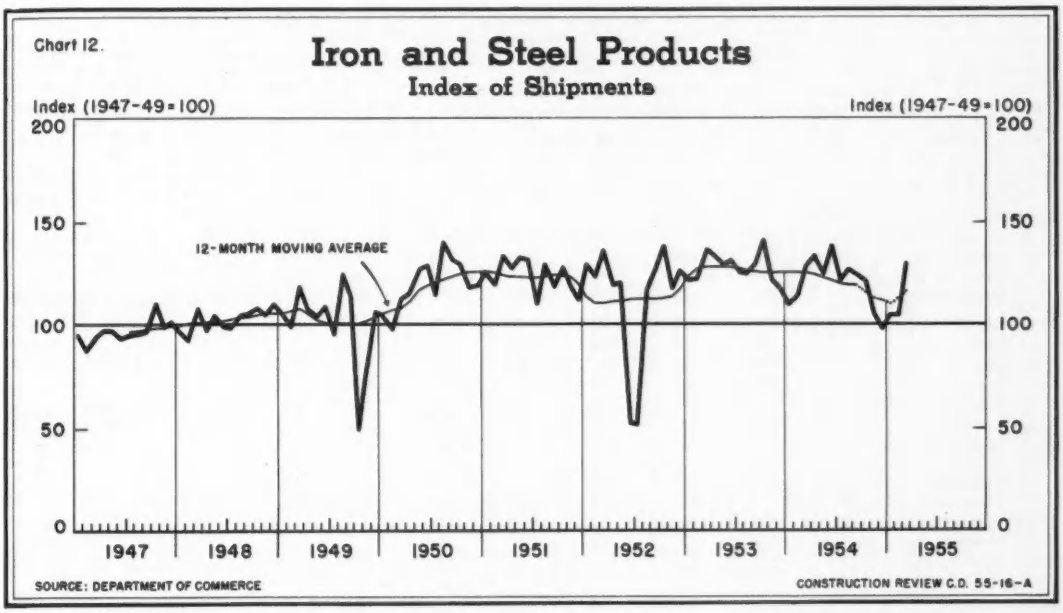


Table 31.--Iron and Steel Products: Shipments, Bookings, and Backlog

(Thousands of tons)

Period	Shipments									Shipments	Bookings	Backlog [1]
	Line pipe	Concrete reinforcing bars	Galvanized sheets	Nails	Piling	Rails	Cast-iron pipe: Pressure	Cast-iron pipe: Soil	Rigid steel conduit	Fabricated structural steel	Fabricated structural steel	Fabricated structural steel
1947-49 average	1,975	1,523	1,669	797	309	2,167	1,075	604	226	2,248	2,105	--
Year: 1952	2,882	1,813	1,961	651	235	1,454	1,312	651	225	2,664	2,504	1,033
1953	3,507	1,849	2,291	529	343	1,954	1,286	677	221	3,117	2,787	1,010
1954	2,595	1,751	2,363	567	388	1,196	1,376	744	228	3,136	2,510	743
12 months ending:												
November 1954	2,735	1,753	2,332	563	397	1,341	1,360	735	223	3,179	2,517	--
January 1955	2,518	1,756	2,405	578	379	1,115	1,386	757	234	3,116	2,573	--
February 1955	2,429	1,771	2,437	588	377	1,040	1,388	773	241	3,063	2,540	--
March 1955	2,418	1,807	2,496	598	369	996	1,405	794	248	3,019	2,631	--
1954: March	265	125	180	51	37	166	113	62	16	285	194	954
April	284	146	202	52	36	122	116	66	16	294	185	924
May	257	163	202	51	32	82	123	65	17	254	199	909
June	275	211	200	55	35	108	131	67	21	290	219	848
July	212	168	214	47	26	80	98	59	23	265	263	872
August	232	152	207	53	40	71	127	68	23	272	193	822
September	225	151	210	55	26	63	124	71	22	265	207	797
October	203	150	209	49	38	59	130	68	22	258	212	763
November	132	138	197	43	31	49	118	65	23	230	195	730
December	92	123	206	32	28	40	111	55	20	224	197	743
1955: January	119	116	211	49	21	97	101	61	19	226	241	781
February	135	128	199	51	27	103	95	67	20	213	234	802
March	254	161	239	61	29	122	130	83	23	228	285	877
	Percent change											
March, 1954-55	- 4	+29	+33	+21	-22	-27	+15	+34	+44	-20	+47	-8
First 3 mos., 1954-55	-26	+16	+26	+25	-20	-38	+10	+32	+50	-15	+19	--

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the National Electric Manufacturers Association, the American Institute of Steel Construction, and the Bureau of the Census. [1] Scheduled for fabrication in the next 4 months.

Table 32.--Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments

Period	Brick, common and face (*Million brick*)		Structural clay tile (*Thousand tons*)		Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*Thousand tons*)		Hollow facing tile (*Million brick equivalent*)		Glazed & unglazed floor & wall tile (*Thousand square feet*)	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
1947-49 average	5,504	5,324	1,286	1,231	1,451	1,375	357	341	104,800	101,088
Year: 1952	5,889	5,642	977	994	1,649	1,548	413	389	132,085	123,267
1953	5,875	5,771	990	922	1,655	1,563	456	444	137,429	134,375
1954	6,153	6,119	953	895	1,702	1,636	457	444	141,066	139,515
12 months ending:										
November 1954	6,091	6,035	961	895	1,684	1,610	454	442	139,902	138,160
January 1955	6,243	6,236	951	904	1,716	1,652	457	444	144,138	142,602
February 1955	6,313	6,259	944	900	1,726	1,660	457	445	146,865	145,253
March 1955	6,403	6,367	936	891	1,744	1,680	460	448	150,064	149,501
1954: March	474	460	81	78	145	129	37	36	11,907	11,559
April	514	532	83	81	138	143	40	40	12,013	11,831
May	523	528	83	81	137	140	33	32	11,019	10,727
June	554	588	87	84	151	150	41	40	11,490	11,609
July	538	574	84	79	135	153	40	38	11,446	11,765
August	583	587	84	81	149	162	40	40	11,610	12,368
September	576	589	81	77	156	158	38	38	12,399	12,756
October	561	571	81	79	148	153	37	38	12,308	12,272
November	557	549	80	72	149	140	40	38	12,477	12,222
December	519	464	69	64	151	122	42	39	12,880	12,358
1955: January	468	412	66	64	132	101	36	33	13,973	13,258
February	446	405	65	60	134	109	33	33	13,111	12,528
March	563	568	73	70	163	149	40	39	15,338	15,807
	Percent change									
March, 1954-55	+19	+23	-10	-11	+12	+16	+9	+9	+29	+37
First 3 mos., 1954-55	+20	+22	- 8	- 3	+11	+14	+2	+4	+27	+32

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Table 33.--Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments, by Census Region [1]

Census region	PRODUCTION				SHIPMENTS			
	March 1955		First 3 months 1955		March 1955		First 3 months 1955	
	Quantity	Percent change from March 1954	Quantity	Percent change, 1954-55	Quantity	Percent change from March 1954	Quantity	Percent change, 1954-55
	Brick, common and face (*thousands*)							
U. S. TOTAL	**562,507**	**+19**	**1,476,804**	**+20**	**568,375**	**+23**	**1,385,404**	**+22**
New England	8,551	+30	23,952	+39	8,033	- 3	20,219	+ 5
Middle Atlantic	88,870	+ 8	219,067	+ 1	86,250	+ 5	191,543	+ 9
East North Central	131,454	+ 9	331,984	+14	126,554	+26	298,758	+15
West North Central	28,393	+42	76,912	+34	26,355	+34	62,150	+27
South Atlantic	144,137	+22	377,981	+21	150,814	+30	367,613	+26
East South Central	49,983	+10	143,357	+23	53,427	+25	137,260	+23
West South Central	69,741	+31	191,204	+29	68,488	+25	180,326	+30
Mountain	20,080	+29	52,935	+29	19,701	+41	50,650	+28
Pacific	21,298	+75	59,412	+100	28,753	+29	76,885	+38
	Structural clay tile (*tons*)							
U. S. TOTAL	**73,118**	**-10**	**204,383**	**- 8**	**69,763**	**-11**	**193,062**	**- 3**
Middle Atlantic	7,208	+15	20,046	+ 4	6,961	(2)	18,734	+ 5
East North Central	11,502	+25	32,681	+20	12,177	+11	31,737	+15
West North Central	9,085	-28	25,719	-25	7,523	-33	20,907	-26
South Atlantic	12,393	-37	36,892	-22	13,889	-10	40,369	+ 5
East South Central	7,238	-11	21,010	+ 2	6,804	-11	20,955	+15
West South Central	23,371	+ 5	62,524	- 1	20,581	-11	55,290	- 9
Mountain & Pacific	2,321	-26	5,511	-40	1,828	-31	5,070	-20
	Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*tons*)							
U. S. TOTAL	**163,417**	**+12**	**429,618**	**+11**	**148,750**	**+16**	**358,237**	**+14**
Middle Atlantic	17,525	- 4	43,795	- 6	14,333	+ 4	31,357	+15
East North Central	64,090	+19	170,704	+15	57,414	+14	139,957	+12
West North Central	18,100	+ 8	49,250	+12	15,453	-11	36,514	- 6
South Atlantic	12,816	+36	31,406	+19	12,872	+31	30,497	+18
E. & W. South Central	22,283	+ 4	57,892	+ 4	20,503	+20	52,490	+15
Mountain	3,319	-12	11,437	+15	3,903	+25	9,101	+ 5
Pacific	25,284	+17	65,134	+18	24,272	+38	58,321	+32

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown under table 2. [2] Change of less than 0.5 percent.

Table 34.--Heating and Plumbing Equipment: Shipments and Stocks

Period	Gas water heaters (Thousands of units)		C. I. convectors and radiators (Thousand square feet)		Warm air furnaces (Thousands of units)		Floor and wall furnaces (Thousands of units)		Residential oil burners [1] (Thousands of units)
	Shipments	Stocks	Shipments	Stocks	Shipments	Stocks	Shipments	Stocks	Shipments
1947-49 average	1,818	67	50,980	4,377	794	69	552	44	541
Year: 1952	1,996	74	36,898	3,859	928	106	548	59	505
1953	2,274	128	31,667	4,650	997	148	552	108	541
1954	2,236	103	28,386	5,434	1,132	130	550	74	494
12 months ending:									
November 1954	2,215	--	28,544	--	1,113	--	534	--	492
January 1955	2,275	--	28,020	--	1,160	--	558	--	504
February 1955	2,319	--	28,094	--	1,183	--	567	--	516
March 1955	2,384	--	28,781	--	1,201	--	576	--	524
1954: March	184	73	1,732	6,906	69	155	32	103	31
April	197	73	2,285	7,453	72	165	34	97	32
May	192	83	1,745	7,696	82	170	34	98	33
June	203	102	2,208	7,903	95	172	41	95	45
July	187	85	1,937	7,438	92	166	41	91	40
August	203	90	3,315	6,765	130	153	58	92	56
September	201	87	3,217	6,478	148	133	68	75	62
October	198	91	3,354	5,915	138	122	76	63	69
November	176	95	2,700	5,400	108	121	60	59	42
December	163	103	1,956	5,434	81	130	45	74	29
1955: January	200	97	1,675	5,876	85	137	39	76	39
February	215	94	1,970	6,106	80	145	38	81	39
March	249	103	2,419	6,416	87	176	41	81	39
	Percent change								
March, 1954-55	+35	+41	+40	-7	+26	+14	+28	-21	+26
First 3 mos., 1954-55	+28	--	+ 7	--	+37	--	+28	--	+34

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. [1] Sold separately.

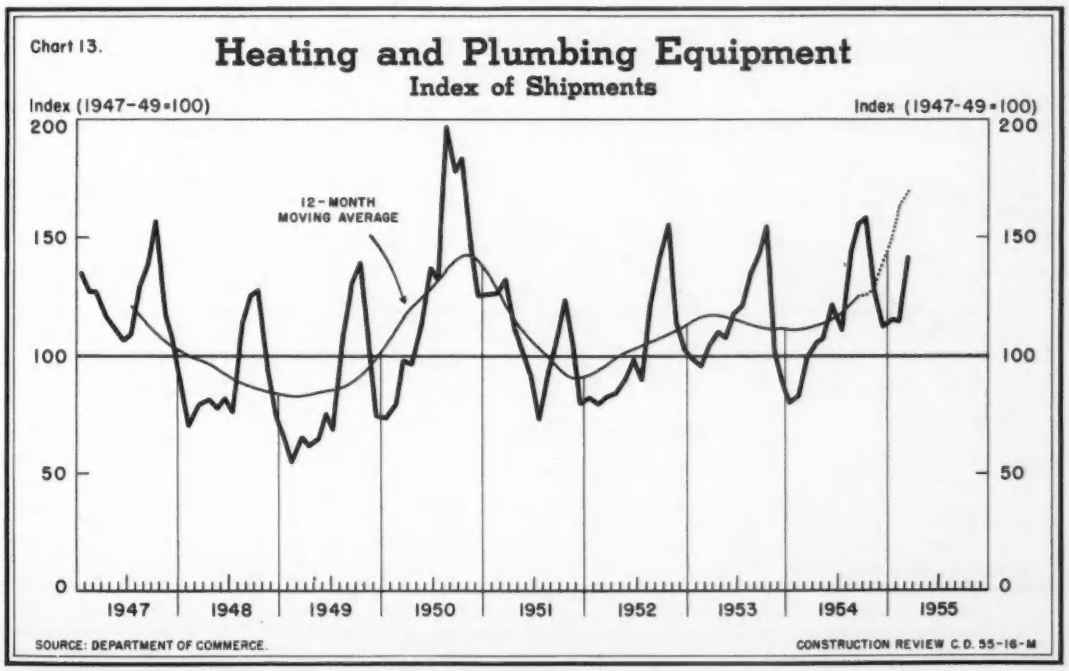
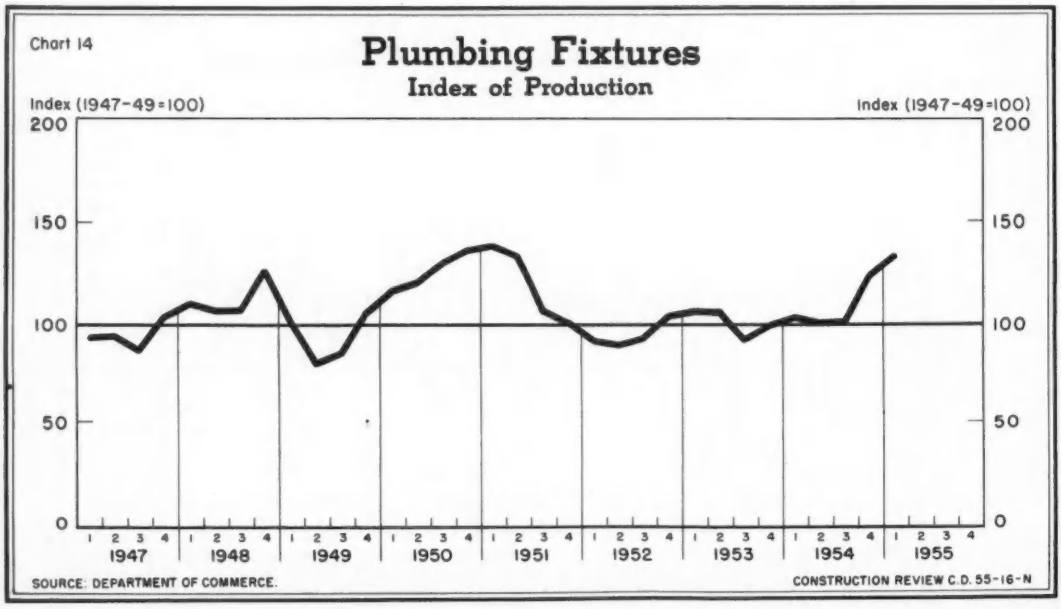


Table 35.--Plumbing Fixtures: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Type of fixture	Number of fixtures						Percent change, 1st quarter 1954-55		
	1st quarter 1955			1st quarter 1954					
	Production	Shipments	Stocks [1]	Production	Shipments	Stocks [1]	Production	Shipments	Stocks [1]
Lavatories	924,286	905,175	320,778	736,815	703,582	470,759	+25	+29	-32
Vitreous china	466,564	469,908	150,086	324,719	346,997	194,268	+44	+35	-23
Cast-iron	380,520	371,956	120,091	365,423	310,799	232,495	+ 4	+20	-48
Steel	77,202	63,311	50,601	44,673	45,786	43,996	+73	+38	+15
Water closets	1,039,830	1,036,983	160,348	806,944	818,930	290,188	+29	+27	-45
Syphon jet	121,526	123,757	41,493	113,473	114,304	78,855	+ 8	+ 9	-47
Washdown	461,197	458,756	65,429	333,794	349,122	95,102	+38	+32	-31
Reverse trap	457,107	454,470	53,426	359,677	355,504	116,231	+27	+28	-54
Flush tanks, vitreous china	957,259	919,932	190,271	687,487	706,589	250,260	+39	+30	-24
Urinals, vitreous china	35,364	36,284	11,562	30,165	30,560	21,501	+17	+19	-46
Kitchen sinks	620,465	590,729	258,017	510,943	502,050	285,071	+21	+18	- 9
Cast-iron	289,493	275,195	118,716	257,901	248,842	172,866	+12	+10	-31
Steel	330,041	314,576	138,424	251,903	251,818	111,148	+31	+25	+24
Other metals and glazed earthenware [2]	931	958	877	1,139	1,390	1,057	-18	-31	-17
Wash sinks	4,509	3,978	4,853	5,454	3,801	5,763	-17	+ 5	-16
Service sinks	19,446	20,644	12,473	18,395	17,610	15,424	+ 6	+17	-19
Sink and laundry tray comb.	43,791	36,286	20,901	47,992	35,588	36,536	- 9	+ 2	-43
Laundry trays	34,210	29,839	16,475	33,214	28,364	19,070	+ 3	+ 5	-14
Bathtubs	635,313	580,656	194,543	493,630	438,143	240,222	+29	+33	-19
Cast-iron	478,056	428,739	139,382	377,474	323,416	208,841	+27	+33	-34
Steel	157,257	151,917	55,161	116,156	114,727	31,381	+35	+32	+76
Shower stalls, including receptors	44,918	45,933	11,380	36,035	37,655	7,251	+25	+22	+57

Source: Department of Commerce. [1] At end of period. [2] Includes vitreous china.



NOTE: The national employment, hours, and earnings estimates shown here include revisions from 1953 resulting from adjustments to first-quarter 1954 benchmarks. Revised data for months not shown here are available upon request.

Table 36.--Contract Construction: Employment by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES *(in thousands)*										
Year: 1948	2,169.0	1,753.0	807.0	946.0	238.2	124.9	123.2	459.8	416.0	172.1	243.8
1949	2,165.0	1,736.0	779.0	957.0	241.7	123.4	122.1	469.5	428.0	178.1	250.3
1950	2,333.0	1,885.0	844.0	1,041.0	263.1	130.8	123.4	524.0	448.0	183.0	265.2
1951	2,603.0	2,109.0	957.6	1,151.7	286.9	155.7	140.5	568.7	493.0	201.3	291.9
1952	2,634.0	2,119.0	948.3	1,170.8	287.7	156.5	155.7	570.9	514.0	209.4	305.0
1953	2,622.0	2,109.0	934.0	1,175.1	288.9	148.1	159.7	578.4	513.0	214.9	297.8
1954	2,527.0	2,021.0	848.8	1,172.7	283.4	141.4	156.5	591.5	506.0	217.4	288.2
1954: Mar.	2,340.0	1,910.0	801.6	1,108.2	276.4	127.1	154.8	549.9	430.0	165.8	264.0
Apr.	2,452.0	1,971.0	832.4	1,138.4	276.1	134.4	153.1	574.8	481.0	198.0	282.7
May	2,542.0	2,012.0	854.2	1,158.0	276.7	138.9	154.5	587.9	530.0	230.8	299.3
June	2,629.0	2,070.0	877.2	1,192.3	280.7	150.2	157.6	603.8	559.0	255.2	303.7
July	2,686.0	2,113.0	899.8	1,213.3	286.3	154.6	159.9	612.5	573.0	264.1	308.8
Aug.	2,735.0	2,151.0	915.2	1,236.2	293.1	160.2	158.6	624.3	584.0	268.4	315.5
Sept.	2,698.0	2,129.0	897.6	1,231.1	291.4	157.0	155.0	627.7	569.0	262.1	306.9
Oct.	2,652.0	2,099.0	877.2	1,221.9	291.1	148.4	155.5	626.9	553.0	252.6	300.7
Nov.	2,598.0	2,074.0	862.6	1,211.7	288.1	144.2	155.4	624.0	524.0	231.2	292.6
Dec.	2,426.0	1,975.0	801.9	1,173.4	283.1	135.5	153.7	601.1	451.0	186.0	265.2
1955: Jan.	2,237.0	1,839.0	733.3	1,106.1	270.6	121.6	148.5	565.4	398.0	152.6	244.9
Feb.	2,169.0	1,780.0	694.6	1,085.6	264.7	121.7	144.6	554.6	389.0	147.4	241.2
Mar.	2,264.0	1,853.0	729.9	1,123.1	266.9	130.7	143.3	582.2	411.0	162.1	249.0
	Percent change										
Feb.-Mar. 1955	+4.4	+4.1	+5.1	+3.5	+ .8	+7.4	- .9	+5.0	+5.7	+10.0	+3.2
Mar., 1954-55	-3.2	-3.0	-8.9	+1.3	-3.4	+2.8	-7.4	+5.9	-4.4	- 2.2	-5.7

Source: Department of Labor.

Table 37.--Contract Construction: Indexes of Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), and Indexes of Weekly Man-Hours

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT *(seasonally adjusted)* [1]												
1948	100.8	95.8	98.2	100.1	101.6	103.9	104.6	105.2	105.6	106.0	106.9	107.0	103.1
1949	105.7	103.2	102.0	101.2	101.0	101.3	102.6	103.5	104.5	104.2	104.1	101.8	102.9
1950	100.8	99.9	100.1	103.3	106.3	111.1	114.4	116.5	117.6	119.0	119.7	117.5	110.9
1951	120.1	119.9	122.2	123.3	123.4	124.3	125.2	125.6	125.1	126.2	123.9	124.6	123.8
1952	123.6	124.8	123.1	123.0	123.5	125.8	126.4	127.1	127.5	125.9	126.0	125.2	125.2
1953	124.4	124.7	124.7	124.0	123.5	123.4	124.1	124.5	125.8	126.2	125.2	124.1	124.6
1954	119.0	120.7	122.1	121.3	120.8	120.1	120.4	120.3	119.8	118.9	119.8	117.6	120.0
1955	116.8	114.5	118.2										
	INDEXES OF WEEKLY MAN-HOURS												
1948	89.6	81.3	86.7	95.0	102.2	111.9	115.1	117.3	116.2	113.3	106.6	105.4	103.4
1949	94.2	88.9	89.2	95.0	103.1	106.8	110.5	114.2	111.5	111.4	104.4	94.9	102.0
1950	84.6	79.5	83.7	95.8	106.1	116.7	122.1	129.5	126.1	128.9	123.9	112.7	109.1
1951	106.4	99.3	105.4	116.9	126.4	131.8	137.7	141.1	138.5	139.8	124.2	121.6	124.1
1952	111.1	112.3	108.3	117.5	125.4	136.8	138.9	143.2	144.0	139.9	128.2	123.9	127.5
1953	109.1	108.7	109.1	115.8	122.6	130.4	132.0	137.2	131.7	136.7	126.7	117.2	123.1
1954	95.5	102.8	106.4	112.1	118.2	124.6	127.5	129.8	123.8	123.5	118.2	108.9	115.9
1955	96.0	92.4	101.0										

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Indexes for months before January 1953 are based on seasonally adjusted employment data derived by the Federal Reserve Board.

Table 38.--Contract Construction: Employment in Selected States

State	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, March 1954-55
	1954					1955			1952	1953	1954	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	
Alabama	31.9	35.3	35.8	35.2	31.6	29.2	29.9	30.5	37.2	29.2	28.4	+ 7
Arizona	17.8	15.9	15.8	15.8	16.0	15.1	15.0	15.7	14.3	18.1	18.1	-13
Arkansas	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.4	15.6	16.5	17.3	17.6	21.1	17.9	14.8	+19
California	236.3	236.4	238.3	230.6	230.5	217.1	220.5	224.1	217.3	254.1	225.7	- 1
Colorado	26.8	25.9	25.7	25.0	23.8	22.2	21.1	22.0	26.0	26.6	22.2	- 1
Connecticut [1]	43.0	42.3	41.9	41.1	40.0	38.2	36.3	37.6	37.1	34.4	36.3	+ 4
District of Columbia	19.3	19.4	19.3	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.6	17.6	19.1	16.7	15.9	+11
Florida	84.8	82.0	81.9	83.3	82.9	78.7	77.8	78.4	69.6	73.5	78.9	- 1
Georgia	46.6	51.2	52.1	50.5	49.2	49.7	50.1	52.4	43.4	44.8	46.4	+13
Idaho	10.7	10.5	9.1	7.3	6.1	4.9	5.1	5.7	8.2	7.4	6.0	- 5
Illinois	180.2	179.4	175.1	171.3	159.8	146.1	139.6	145.5	146.0	146.6	141.1	+ 3
Indiana	64.3	63.1	61.8	63.3	59.8	56.3	54.0	57.1	57.7	56.9	50.4	+13
Iowa	36.8	36.2	35.5	35.2	30.2	25.4	23.8	25.8	24.4	25.4	25.0	+ 3
Kansas	42.7	43.4	41.2	39.5	35.5	32.5	31.0	35.8	33.1	31.0	32.2	+11
Louisiana	55.6	53.2	51.9	50.3	49.4	44.0	44.3	45.3	48.7	53.8	52.5	-14
Maine	14.7	14.3	14.5	14.1	12.7	10.7	9.9	9.7	9.0	8.3	10.2	- 5
Maryland	63.4	63.3	61.5	60.5	56.3	53.6	51.6	55.7	57.7	56.1	56.8	- 2
Massachusetts	71.7	70.3	70.7	71.2	66.1	59.5	55.2	59.4	61.8	58.7	60.2	- 1
Michigan	127.5	124.5	123.2	122.0	111.4	101.6	96.6	95.0	91.6	93.0	104.7	- 9
Minnesota	61.7	60.7	60.4	58.7	50.3	45.2	42.7	42.9	35.4	35.2	35.3	+22
Mississippi	17.3	17.3	16.6	16.7	15.5	16.2	15.9	16.8	18.1	16.5	15.3	+10
Missouri	73.0	72.6	68.8	68.2	65.2	60.1	60.6	65.7	56.0	52.9	60.4	+ 9
Montana	12.5	12.6	12.0	9.9	8.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.5	-13
Nebraska	24.0	23.7	23.1	21.8	18.8	15.8	15.7	16.9	15.1	15.0	17.3	- 2
Nevada	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.4	6.3	7.6	7.5	+12
New Hampshire	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.8	6.4	6.1	6.7	5.8	5.3	6.3	+ 6
New Jersey	101.8	100.1	100.5	98.5	94.9	86.5	80.1	87.0	83.2	84.2	91.8	- 5
New Mexico	15.4	15.5	15.1	14.4	14.0	13.1	13.1	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.8	+ 9
New York	254.3	250.3	246.0	238.3	220.8	202.9	194.6	203.1	189.8	192.2	207.9	- 2
North Carolina	49.5	48.6	48.0	47.7	45.3	43.5	42.5	44.3	55.7	48.8	46.4	- 5
North Dakota	14.0	13.1	13.1	11.0	8.4	6.3	5.9	6.0	4.1	4.2	6.1	- 2
Ohio	167.3	164.8	161.1	154.7	143.4	130.0	122.1	126.9	128.6	125.4	141.3	-10
Oklahoma	33.9	32.4	31.2	31.4	29.8	27.5	28.2	29.5	30.9	33.1	29.6	(2)
Oregon	26.6	26.1	25.0	22.2	20.9	19.2	18.5	19.3	21.6	20.8	19.1	+ 1
Pennsylvania	211.8	212.8	213.4	206.0	191.1	177.0	166.9	178.2	164.5	162.7	164.9	+ 8
Rhode Island	16.1	17.2	17.7	17.2	16.5	15.0	14.6	15.7	13.6	13.9	13.9	+13
South Carolina	39.7	39.1	38.1	35.9	34.7	33.6	34.2	34.2	54.0	51.8	39.2	-13
South Dakota	11.6	10.5	10.2	8.6	7.4	6.4	6.1	7.3	5.7	6.1	6.6	+11
Tennessee	60.6	61.1	61.0	59.8	56.4	52.4	51.0	51.6	42.6	48.5	48.6	+ 6
Texas	156.3	154.6	152.0	155.2	151.1	148.6	155.6	163.1	165.6	167.7	141.3	+15
Utah	13.2	13.7	13.6	13.2	11.7	9.3	8.8	10.0	8.4	10.2	8.6	+16
Vermont	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.2	- 9
Virginia	62.4	60.9	62.4	60.6	56.7	55.0	55.0	57.4	57.6	56.9	51.6	+11
Washington	51.9	51.9	49.3	46.9	44.4	41.2	39.3	41.1	45.4	43.6	44.6	- 8
West Virginia	21.6	19.2	19.4	18.1	14.7	14.3	13.7	15.1	15.1	18.5	17.3	-13
Wisconsin	57.2	56.8	57.8	56.7	52.2	48.1	45.9	47.3	43.6	46.2	42.1	+12
Wyoming	7.3	6.8	7.0	5.7	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	5.2	4.2	+ 2

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] Includes a small number of employees in mining. [2] Change of less than 0.5 percent.

Table 39.--Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Areas

Area	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, March 1954-55
	1954					1955			1952	1953	1954	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	8.4	8.3	8.6	7.6	6.6	5.5	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.6	6.2	-23
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.3	+12
Atlanta, Ga.	13.2	17.3	18.0	18.3	18.1	17.5	17.5	17.9	14.5	13.4	15.1	+19
Baltimore, Md.	39.8	40.0	38.3	37.6	35.1	33.6	31.9	34.5	35.1	34.4	36.9	- 7
Binghamton, N. Y.	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	+14
Birmingham, Ala.	11.3	11.8	12.1	11.8	11.1	10.7	11.1	11.3	11.0	9.3	9.6	+18
Boise, Idaho	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.4	- 7
Boston, Mass.	42.4	41.1	41.7	42.0	39.9	36.4	33.4	36.7	36.5	35.5	35.7	+ 3
Bridgeport, Conn. [1]	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	20.5	21.2	21.0	19.7	17.0	15.1	13.7	14.0	15.8	16.5	16.3	-14
Casper, Wyo.	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	.9	.8	.9	.8	.9	1.2	.9	-11
Charleston, S. C.	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.7	+11
Charleston, W. Va.	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	-14
Charlotte, N. C.	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.0	6.5	5.7	5.7	-12
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	2.9	5.3	3.6	+33
Chicago, Ill.	117.0	113.6	111.2	110.7	104.0	97.8	94.8	99.6	97.5	98.3	96.6	+ 3
Denver, Colo.	17.2	16.6	16.7	15.7	14.7	13.7	13.0	13.6	16.9	17.2	14.2	- 4
Des Moines, Iowa [2]	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.3	4.4	4.3	5.1	3.4	3.8	4.1	+24
Detroit, Mich.	74.6	74.2	73.9	73.6	67.5	61.7	59.4	56.8	(3)	52.3	64.2	-12
Duluth, Minn.	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	+11
Great Falls, Mont.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	(3)	1.0	1.1	+ 9
Harrisburg, Pa.	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.5	6.4	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.4	5.6	4.9	+20
Hartford, Conn. [1]	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	8.8	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.5	8.2	- 1
Indianapolis, Ind.	10.2	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.6	10.8	10.7	8.8	- 2
Jacksonville, Fla.	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.3	9.5	- 5
Kansas City, Mo.	20.0	18.0	16.8	18.0	18.9	18.6	18.4	(3)	17.6	21.0	20.5	--
Knoxville, Tenn.	12.7	16.3	16.4	16.4	13.8	12.5	11.5	11.0	5.0	9.7	12.5	-12
Lewiston, Maine	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9	0
Little Rock-N. Little Rock, Ark.	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.9	4.6	3.9	4.4	+34
Los Angeles, Calif.	104.9	106.2	106.7	105.5	107.3	103.0	105.7	106.6	95.0	115.4	107.5	- 1
Manchester, N. H.	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	0
Memphis, Tenn.	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.0	9.0	9.9	10.1	9.3	9.7	+ 2
Miami, Fla.	22.0	21.5	21.4	24.1	24.5	23.2	22.9	23.6	16.0	17.0	19.4	+22
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	34.8	34.5	34.3	33.0	28.5	25.2	24.3	25.2	22.6	21.8	24.3	+ 4
Mobile, Ala.	1.3	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.6	(3)	5.2	4.0	+15
Nashville, Tenn. [1]	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.6	(3)	8.9	7.2	- 8
Nassau-Suffolk Counties, N. Y.	29.5	28.3	29.0	28.4	27.3	25.1	23.2	26.1	(3)	24.2	27.0	- 3
Newark-Jersey City, N. J.	30.3	29.5	29.6	28.6	28.6	25.5	24.4	26.6	(3)	27.6	27.9	- 5
New Bedford, Mass.	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0
New Britain, Conn. [1]	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9	1.1	1.1	0
New Haven, Conn. [1]	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.4	4.8	5.2	- 4
New Orleans, La.	23.0	21.7	20.9	20.7	20.2	19.9	19.5	20.1	18.7	19.6	21.3	- 6
New York City, N. Y.	109.1	108.2	104.5	103.2	99.7	95.2	95.7	99.3	94.5	93.7	101.3	- 2
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	12.3	11.9	11.9	11.4	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.2	10.4	9.8	10.4	+ 8
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9.5	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.6	8.0	10.5	8.9	8.6	- 7
Omaha, Nebr.	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.8	7.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.2	8.2	-16
Phoenix, Ariz.	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.6	7.2	9.2	9.2	- 7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	37.1	37.3	37.8	38.6	38.4	35.1	33.5	36.4	(3)	32.1	30.4	+20
Portland, Maine	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.4	+25
Portland, Ore.	14.5	14.6	14.3	13.2	12.4	11.5	11.2	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.1	+ 4
Providence, R. I. [2]	14.3	15.2	15.7	15.3	14.6	13.3	13.0	13.9	12.1	12.3	12.3	+13
Reno, Nev.	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	+18
Richmond, Va.	10.8	11.5	12.3	11.6	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.9	9.9	8.8	+26
Rochester, N. Y.	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.8	8.8	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.1	6.9	7.6	+ 5
Salt Lake City, Utah	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.3	7.0	5.4	6.1	5.2	+35
San Diego, Calif.	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.0	11.8	13.7	10.4	- 4
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. [2]	58.9	58.9	60.5	59.4	58.7	54.9	53.4	53.4	54.3	57.9	50.6	+ 6
Savannah, Ga.	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.6	3.3	0
Seattle, Wash.	14.0	14.5	14.2	13.3	12.7	12.3	12.5	13.6	11.6	11.8	11.2	+21
Spokane, Wash.	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.1	4.5	3.9	3.7	-16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39.--Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Areas--Continued

Area	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, March 1954-55
	1954					1955			1952	1953	1954	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb,	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6	3.7	3.9	+10
Stamford, Conn. [1]	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	0
Syracuse, N. Y.	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	- 5
Tacoma, Wash.	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.3	+ 9
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.9	12.6	12.6	11.0	11.3	11.6	+ 9
Topeka, Kans.	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.0	+25
Tucson, Ariz.	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	4.1	5.1	3.5	-26
Tulsa, Okla.	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.0	7.9	7.2	+ 6
Utica-Rome, N. Y.	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	-33
Washington, D. C.	40.8	40.5	40.4	39.6	38.1	36.5	35.9	38.3	38.9	34.6	33.6	+14
Waterbury, Conn. [1]	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	- 6
Wheeling-Steubenville, W. Va.	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.3	0
Wichita, Kans.	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.7	5.9	+14
Worcester, Mass.	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	-16

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Includes a small number of employees in mining. [2] Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data. [3] Not yet available.

Chart 15

Hours and Earnings of Workers
In Contract Construction

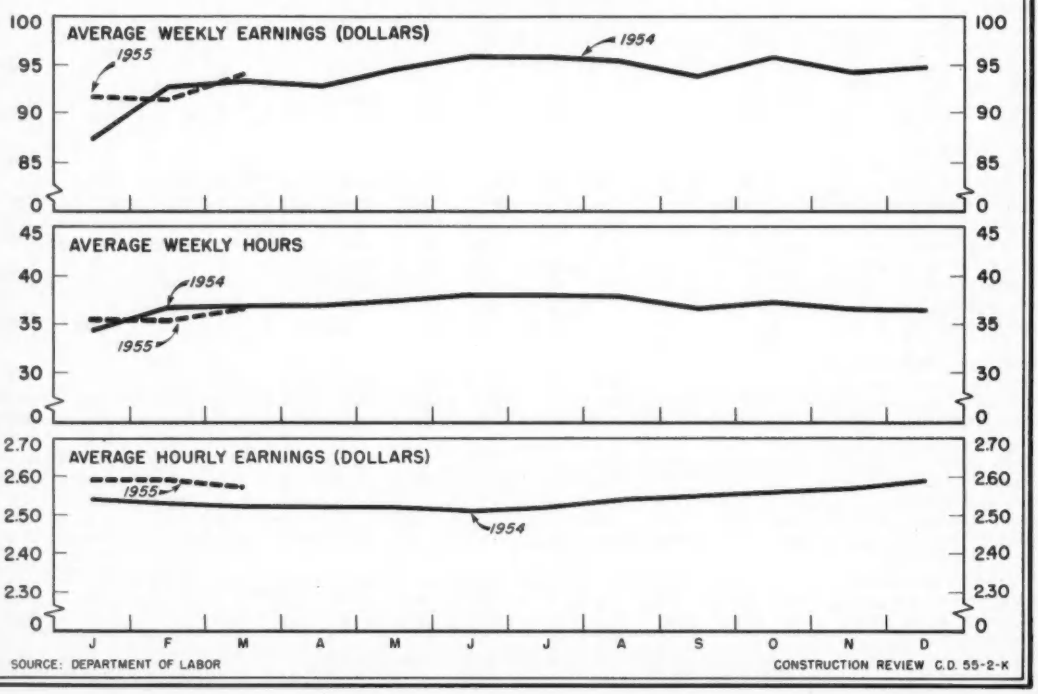


Table 40.--Contract Construction: Hours and Gross Earnings of Construction Workers

Period	All construction	Building construction							Nonbuilding construction		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS										
Year: 1953	$91.61	$91.76	$87.75	$94.79	$98.30	$87.10	$111.61	$91.04	$90.27	$85.28	$93.85
1954	93.98	94.12	89.41	98.01	102.71	90.39	112.71	93.19	92.86	86.88	97.36
1954: March	93.24	94.28	90.41	97.11	101.68	88.58	112.42	91.87	90.12	80.98	95.92
April	93.24	93.91	89.55	97.28	101.41	89.27	110.98	93.10	89.60	82.53	94.71
May	94.50	94.69	89.67	98.36	101.95	89.78	113.59	94.68	94.19	88.97	97.93
June	95.63	95.72	90.04	99.70	103.41	92.04	113.39	95.89	96.56	91.81	100.28
July	96.01	95.20	89.55	99.43	103.14	92.39	112.40	96.15	97.71	95.26	99.39
August	96.52	96.20	91.51	99.53	103.52	92.31	113.88	96.10	97.21	93.09	100.77
September	93.84	94.32	89.00	98.10	102.92	92.57	110.08	94.08	92.97	88.75	96.33
October	95.74	96.26	91.62	99.46	103.63	92.75	115.05	94.87	94.13	86.62	100.53
November	94.32	94.15	89.61	97.02	100.10	90.37	112.18	93.90	94.30	88.94	98.55
December	94.28	95.40	90.83	98.28	107.20	91.12	113.30	91.77	89.47	80.51	96.08
1955: January	91.69	93.02	88.55	96.10	105.64	86.72	113.00	88.78	85.01	76.70	90.16
February	91.43	91.96	85.59	95.55	103.40	90.05	111.25	89.24	88.31	78.79	94.11
March	94.06	94.68	88.89	98.46	103.95	92.92	113.39	93.37	90.85	83.02	95.94
	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS										
Year: 1953	37.7	37.0	37.5	36.6	38.1	34.7	39.3	35.7	40.3	41.2	39.6
1954	37.0	36.2	36.2	36.3	37.9	34.5	38.6	35.3	40.2	40.6	39.9
1954: March	37.0	36.4	36.9	36.1	37.8	34.2	38.9	34.8	39.7	39.5	39.8
April	37.0	36.4	36.7	36.3	37.7	34.6	38.4	35.4	39.3	39.3	39.3
May	37.5	36.7	36.6	36.7	37.9	34.8	38.9	36.0	40.6	41.0	40.3
June	38.1	37.1	36.9	37.2	38.3	35.4	39.1	36.6	41.8	42.7	41.1
July	38.1	36.9	36.7	37.1	38.2	35.4	38.1	36.7	42.3	43.9	40.9
August	38.0	37.0	36.9	37.0	38.2	35.1	39.0	36.4	41.9	42.7	41.3
September	36.8	36.0	35.6	36.2	37.7	34.8	37.7	35.5	39.9	40.9	39.0
October	37.4	36.6	36.5	36.7	38.1	35.0	39.0	35.8	40.4	40.1	40.7
November	36.7	35.8	35.7	35.8	36.8	34.1	37.9	35.3	40.3	40.8	39.9
December	36.4	36.0	35.9	36.0	38.7	34.0	38.8	34.5	38.4	37.8	38.9
1955: January	35.4	35.1	35.0	35.2	38.0	32.6	38.7	33.5	36.8	36.7	36.8
February	35.3	34.7	34.1	35.0	37.6	33.6	38.1	33.3	37.9	37.7	38.1
March	36.6	36.0	35.7	36.2	37.8	34.8	38.7	35.1	39.5	40.3	39.0
	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS										
Year: 1953	2.43	2.48	2.34	2.59	2.58	2.51	2.84	2.55	2.24	2.07	2.37
1954	2.54	2.60	2.47	2.70	2.71	2.62	2.92	2.64	2.31	2.14	2.44
1954: March	2.52	2.59	2.45	2.69	2.69	2.59	2.89	2.64	2.27	2.05	2.41
April	2.52	2.58	2.44	2.68	2.69	2.58	2.89	2.63	2.28	2.10	2.41
May	2.52	2.58	2.45	2.68	2.69	2.58	2.92	2.63	2.32	2.17	2.43
June	2.51	2.58	2.44	2.68	2.70	2.60	2.90	2.62	2.31	2.15	2.44
July	2.52	2.58	2.44	2.68	2.70	2.61	2.95	2.62	2.31	2.17	2.43
August	2.54	2.60	2.48	2.69	2.71	2.63	2.92	2.64	2.32	2.18	2.44
September	2.55	2.62	2.50	2.71	2.73	2.66	2.92	2.65	2.33	2.17	2.47
October	2.56	2.63	2.51	2.71	2.72	2.65	2.95	2.65	2.33	2.16	2.47
November	2.57	2.63	2.51	2.71	2.72	2.65	2.96	2.66	2.34	2.18	2.47
December	2.59	2.65	2.53	2.73	2.77	2.68	2.92	2.66	2.33	2.13	2.47
1955: January	2.59	2.65	2.53	2.73	2.78	2.66	2.92	2.65	2.31	2.09	2.45
February	2.59	2.65	2.51	2.73	2.75	2.68	2.92	2.68	2.33	2.09	2.47
March	2.57	2.63	2.49	2.72	2.75	2.67	2.93	2.66	2.30	2.06	2.46
	Percent change, March 1954 to 1955										
Avg. wkly. earnings	+.9	+.4	-1.7	+1.4	+2.2	+4.9	+.9	+1.6	+.8	+2.5	(1)
Avg. wkly. hours	-1.1	-1.1	-3.3	+.3	0	+1.8	-.5	+.9	-.5	+2.0	-2.0
Avg. hrly. earnings	+2.0	+1.5	+1.6	+1.1	+2.2	+3.1	+1.4	+.8	+1.3	+.5	+2.1

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] Change of less than 0.5 percent.

Construction Legislation

Atomic Energy Commission Office Building. (Public Law 31, approved May 6, 1955.)

This law authorizes the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a modern office building, on a site in or near the District of Columbia, to serve as its principal office. The Commission may use funds presently available to it, but, in addition, P. L. 31 authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary. Total cost may not exceed $10,000,000.

Construction of Research Facilities by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. (Public Law 44, approved May 23, 1955.)

This law authorizes construction of facilities and the installation of equipment required by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in its program for fiscal year 1956. The largest authorizations were for work at the following locations: Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, Hampton, Va. ($3,395,000); Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, Calif. ($1,055,000); and Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio ($8,760,000). The approximate costs shown here may be increased by as much as 5 percent to meet unusual cost variations, but total appropriations authorized by P. L. 44 may not exceed $13,300,000.

Appropriation Acts That Provide for Construction

Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956. (Public Law 40, approved May 23, 1955.)

Rural Electrification Administration ——$335,000,000 distributed as follows: $160,000,000 for the rural electrification program; $75,000,000 for the rural telephone program; and an additional $100,000,000 for electrification loans if needed in fiscal 1956.

Farmers' Home Administration——$19,000,000 for direct and insured farm ownership loans for the purchase, enlargement or development, including farm housing and other building construction, of family type farms, under title I and section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended; and $11,500,000 for direct and insured soil and water conservation loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended.

Soil Conservation Service——$12,000,000 for the watershed protection program, and $10,000,000 for the flood prevention program.

Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1956. (Public Law 51, approved June 1, 1955.)

Post Office Department ——$12,000,000 for payment to the General Services Administration for repair, alteration, preservation, renovation, improvement, and equipment of federally owned property, $10,000,000 of which shall be available for improving lighting, color, and ventilation in workroom areas.

A provision is included in P. L. 51 establishing, for the first time in an appropriation act, a limitation on funds for use in the lease-purchase program. This provision merely continues through the fiscal year 1956, without increase, the original authority contained in the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954, which limited the aggregate of annual payments required by purchase contracts to $3,000,000.

USDA Announced Extension of Farm-Storage Facility and Equipment Loan Programs for Another Year. (USDA press release 1251-55, issued May 19, 1955; Federal Register, Vol. 19, No. 242, Dec. 15, 1954, p. 8553, and Vol. 19, No. 127, July 1, 1954, pp. 3993-3995.)

On May 19, the United States Department of Agriculture announced that its farm-storage facility and farm-storage equipment loan programs had been extended for another year through June 30, 1956. Under these programs, farm owner-operators, tenants, landlords, or producer partnerships can borrow a large part of the cost of additional storage space and drying equipment needed for storage of grains and seeds under the price-support program.

In most States, farmers can borrow up to 80 percent of the cost of new storage bins, cribs, or other approved storage structures, and up to 75 percent of the expense of special equipment, such as dryers, ventilators and fans, which help keep stored crops in good condition. Applications for loans may be made at the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee (ASC) office; the loans themselves may be made either directly through the county office or through a local bank.

Interest on both types of loans is at the rate of 4 percent per year. Loans on structures can be amortized over a 5-year period, and loans on special equipment are repayable within 4 years.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Construction Review brings together under one cover virtually all of the Government's current statistics that pertain to construction. Published jointly by the U. S. Department of Commerce and the U. S. Department of Labor, this monthly report is designed to serve the wide variety of groups and individuals among businessmen, government officials, legislators, labor unions, research workers, and the general public who need a convenient reference to the many facets by which current trends in construction may be gaged.

The various measures of construction are shown in detail wherever possible, by type of construction, trade, or material, and in addition, by location. The Index to statistical tables is a guide to the detail provided by each tabulation.

Most of the statistical series shown are prepared separately or jointly by the two agencies responsible for this publication. The remainder, specifically accredited, originate in other governmental agencies or are contributed by private organizations.[1]

Almost all the statistics are presented on a monthly basis; the rest, quarterly. Except where noted, all data relate to the continental United States.

DEFINITION OF THE SERIES

Part I--Construction Put in Place. Construction, for the purpose of this series, is defined to include the engineering, design, and production of all fixed works and structures. Only new construction, including major additions and alterations, is covered; maintenance and repair work is excluded. The estimates cover buildings; other structures such as dams, levees, and bridges; and nonstructural works such as airfields, highways, canals, and navigation channels. They include the installed value of equipment generally considered an integral part of a structure and commonly included in the contract price, such as plumbing, heating, and air conditioning equipment and elevators. They exclude separable equipment, such as production machinery, power-generating equipment, and furnishings.

Clearing and development of land is included. If, however, an existing structure is demolished in the process, the demolition itself is excluded. Excluded also are oil, gas, and water well drilling; the digging and shoring of mines; and work which is an integral part of farming operations such as plowing, terracing, and the digging of drainage ditches.

Value of construction includes the cost of architectural and engineering fees, land development costs, material and equipment installed, labor, overhead, and profit on construction operations, but not speculative profits. Also included are the value of force-account work (construction done, not through a contractor, but directly by a business or government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties), as well as the value of work done by owners or their families on their own homes, farm buildings, and the like.

Estimates of the value of construction measure the value of work put in place on all structures and facilities under construction during a given period regardless

[1]The private contributors are as follows: American Appraisal Co. (525 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.), Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (329 E St., N. W., Washington 4, D. C.), E. H. Boeckh and Associates (1406 M St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.), and the Engineering News-Record (330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.), which provide this bulletin with construction cost indexes; the F. W. Dodge Corporation (119 W. 40th St., N. Y.), which provides contract award values for the 37 eastern States; and the following private associations whose materials production, shipments, and other statistics on materials are published here: American Institute of Steel Construction (101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.), American Iron and Steel Institute (350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.), Douglas Fir Plywood Association (Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma 2, Wash.), National Electric Manufacturers Association (155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.), National Lumber Manufacturers Association (1319-18th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.), and National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill.).

of when work on each individual project was started.

Federally owned construction covers all projects financed exclusively with Federal funds, whether the work is done by force-account or by private contractors. State and locally owned construction, which also covers both force-account and private-contract work, includes projects financed entirely by State and local governments, as well as projects financed in part by the Federal Government under grants-in-aid programs. Thus, the value figures for State and locally owned construction include the funds obtained from all three levels of government--Federal, State, and local. For the most part, the types of projects involving both Federal and State or local government monies are highways, airfields, schools, hospitals, and sewage-disposal and water-supply facilities.

Part II--New Housing. The housing series in this report cover only permanent and housekeeping dwelling units, which are defined as dwelling places containing permanent cooking facilities, or the minimum built-in facilities essential to housekeeping.

The series on the number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, widely known as housing starts, includes prefabricated housing (if permanent), but excludes conversions (which are not new dwelling units) and hotel, dormitory accommodations, and military barracks (none of which are housekeeping dwellings). Excluded also are all temporary dwelling units, such as trailers, sheds, and shacks, as well as all farm housing.

The housing starts estimates are based on local building permits issued (adjusted for canceled permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction) and public contracts awarded, plus a field count of units started in a sample of nonpermit-issuing places.

Construction is said to have started when excavation work for the basement or the foundation of the structure has commenced.

This series was revised beginning with data for January 1954. The new series presents statistics for the 4 broad Census regions (Northeast, North Central, South, and West) and for the metropolitan, as compared with the nonmetropolitan segment of the country. Estimates by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location have been carried back on a monthly basis through January 1953, and on an annual basis through 1950.

These geographic data replace the urban-rural classification used previously. Also, rental-type units in the new series are classified as 2-4 family and 5-or-more family structures, compared with the former classification of 2-family and 3-or-more family structures.

Construction cost data shown here represent the average of builders' estimates of the construction cost of all new private 1-family houses started nationally. The construction cost averages are affected by variations in size and design of the houses, in the size and type of projects started, and differences in construction methods, as well as changes in cost of materials and labor. They do not represent the construction cost of a typical house, and should not be confused with selling price or permit valuation.

The cost data are based primarily on builders' estimates of construction cost as shown on the building permit, and on reports of construction cost by individual construction contractors in a representative group of localities not issuing permits. Building-permit information is adjusted for the general understatement of costs shown on permit applications.

The construction cost figures cover the cost of labor, materials, and subcontracted work, and that part of the builders' overhead and profit chargeable directly to the building of the houses. Included are the costs of equipment which becomes an integral part of the structure and is essential to its general use. Excluded are the costs of land, site improvement, architectural and engineering fees, and sales profits.

While the series on total nonfarm dwelling units started, as well as the series on units started under FHA and VA programs, cover new housing only, as distinguished from converted or existing housing, the statistics on nonfarm mort-

gage recordings of $20,000 or less refer to both new and existing structures. Furthermore, the latter series covers all types of building construction, but residential building accounts for the larger proportion of these mortgage recordings.

Part III--Building Permits. The statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits, beginning with data for January 1954, measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems--rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the total nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census.

The building-construction data cover federally as well as nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials.

No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started.

Statistics shown in this report for the total metropolitan area of the country represent the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in the 1950 Census. Data for individual metropolitan areas (which were selected from those for which building-permit coverage is complete or virtually complete) include an estimate for non-permit-issuing places in each area.

Permit valuation figures do not include the costs of (1) demolishing or moving buildings, (2) nonbuilding construction (e.g., streets and highways, pipelines, water and sewer systems, etc.), or (3) land, land development, and architectural and engineering fees.

The builders' estimates of cost as reported on the building permit, basically include the value of labor and materials involved. However, because of differences in requirements, administration, and enforcement among the many local permit systems covered in this series, and variations in how individuals report, precise information is lacking regarding the extent to which the cost of service facilities essential to the general use of the building, or builders' overhead and profit, are included.

Dwelling units are defined the same for the building-permit series as for the series presented in Part II (New Housing) of this report. The nonhousekeeping residential building shown here is comprised of such structures as hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and clubs and association buildings with bedrooms.

Part IV--Contract Awards. The value of contracts awarded represents the amount of the construction contracts let during a given period of time for new construction, including major additions and alterations. Maintenance and repair work is not covered. As in the "construction put in place" series, equipment which becomes an integral part of structures and is essential to their general use is included, as well as costs of land development, materials, labor, and contractors' overhead and profit on construction operations. Similarly, the value of Federal force-account work is also included, but the cost of land and separable equipment are excluded. However, unlike the construction put in place series, the statistics on contracts awarded exclude architectural and engineering fees and non-Federal force-account work, but include a small amount of demolition work when it is part of the overall contract for new construction.

Figures on federally owned projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, obtained from other Federal agencies. Data on non-Federal construction are obtained from records compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, for the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains. For the remaining States, they are based on reports from local building-permit officials, aug-

mented by reports on construction contract awards which appear in a number of construction trade periodicals. Inquiries about the Dodge contract-award series may be addressed directly to that company.

Part V--Costs. The Department of Commerce composite construction cost index is a combination of various cost indexes (prepared by private organizations and other government agencies), weighted monthly by the current relative importance of the major classes of construction shown in the series on construction put in place. It is, therefore, the equivalent of a variable weighted indicator, reflecting monthly changes not only in the component indexes, but also in the relative importance of the major classes of construction which are used as weights.

The individual private indexes reported monthly by the American Appraisal Company, Associated General Contractors, E. H. Boeckh and Associates, and the Engineering News-Record are computed from quotations for a designated bill of materials and a specified amount of labor. The indexes differ as to the amounts and kinds of materials and labor measured, geographic coverage, and the extent to which adjustments are made for variations in labor efficiency, overhead and other factors affecting construction costs.

Cost indexes applicable to particular locations and special types of construction may be obtained from most of these compilers.

All materials usually incorporated into buildings by the general contractor, or his subcontractors, are covered in the index of wholesale prices of building materials. Specifically excluded are consumer durable goods such as kitchen ranges, refrigerators, and air-conditioning equipment. Goods of constant quality are priced from period to period, so that the index measures the effect only of price, rather than of quality change. "Wholesale" refers to sales in large lots, at primary market levels.

The series was revised, beginning with the January 1952 index, to include the pricing of additional materials, a different weighting pattern, and a change in the pricing period. The revised index, based on 1947-49=100, is the "official" wholesale price index of the Federal Government for January 1952 and all subsequent months; the indexes previously published on the base 1926=100 are the official price indexes for December 1951 and all earlier dates. The index presented here for the year 1951 on a 1947-49=100 base is taken from a "linked" series, calculated solely for analytical purposes, and does not supersede the former index (1926=100) as the official series for that year.

Union wage scales are the minimum wage rates agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Overtime beyond the negotiated maximum daily and weekly hours is excluded. In addition, the scales do not reflect either rates for apprentices or premium rates paid for special qualifications or other reasons.

Part VI--Materials. The Indexes of Construction Materials Output provide measures of production or shipments for ten groups of construction materials, and are based on the output of 43 selected materials. Monthly indexes are provided for eight groups of materials, quarterly indexes for the other two groups, and annual levels are given for all groups.

In computing the indexes, the current monthly or quarterly unit production or shipments data are converted to aggregate values by multiplying 1947-49 average prices at the mills, factories, or plants. The base period aggregate values (1947-49 monthly average = 100) are derived by multiplying 1947-49 monthly average output by the 1947 average factory, mill, or plant price. By the use of varying physical quantities, and constant prices, the group indexes represent physical quantity measures. The trend lines appearing on the charts are derived from the group indexes by removing the month-to-month fluctuations resulting from seasonal and erratic factors. The lines are 12-month moving averages centered on the seventh month, with each calendar year centered on July. Projections for the last 6 months are made by using the current data adjusted for the seasonal movements appearing during the period 1952-54, and smoothed by a 3-month moving average.

Part VII--Employment. Data on employment in contract construction cover all employees of construction firms who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month, regardless of the type of work performed. Only firms engaged in the construction business on a contract basis for others are included, but such firms pursue all kinds of construction activities--new work, alterations, demolitions, maintenance, and repairs. Excluded are self-employed construction workers, working proprietors, and force-account employees of non-construction firms and public agencies engaged in construction activities.

The hours and earnings estimates relate only to nonsupervisory construction workers and working foremen. All such workers, regardless of skill, are included if they are engaged in any way in contract construction activities (on either privately or publicly owned projects).

The earnings statistics shown are gross earnings before deductions for old-age and unemployment insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues. Gross earnings include the workers' base pay, premium pay for overtime and for bonuses, and pay for sick leave, holidays, and vacations taken, but such items as employer contributions to welfare funds, and to insurance or pension plans, are excluded.

The indexes of weekly man-hours in contract construction are a composite measure of the trends in construction-worker employment and average weekly hours. They provide a more meaningful measure of contract-construction activity than the employment or average weekly hours series alone, since the volume of work done is dependent upon both the number of workers employed and the length of their workweek.

The foregoing employment and earnings series are based upon reports from individual contracting establishments; these reports do not contain the detail necessary to separate employment according to the kind of construction work performed, as reported in the tables on labor requirements for new construction. To yield this information, the figures on the value of new construction (see the tables on new construction put in place) are converted into estimated man-months of work, using a factor representing the value of work put in place per man-hour.*

The labor requirement figures derived by this method are not employment figures in the same sense as those developed from employment reports. They are, instead, an approximate measurement, in terms of number of full-time workers, of the labor required to put in place the dollar volume of new construction reported for the specified period.

Since the basic data (dollar volume) cover the entire value of the work put in place, all the labor charged to the construction is included--wage and salaried employees, in addition to the working proprietors, self-employed, and employees of operative builders. Furthermore, force-account work, which is excluded from data on employment by construction contractors, is included in the labor requirement series. Also, contractors' employees may work on all kinds of construction work--demolitions, or repair and maintenance projects, as well as new construction--but the figures on labor requirements have been developed for new projects only.

Information shown in this report on apprentices in the building trades applies only to registered apprentices. A registered apprentice is defined as an employee who, under an expressed or implied agreement for a stipulated term, receives instruction in a registered apprenticeship system, and concerning whom a recognized apprenticeship agency has on record all the information it requires.

The apprenticeship data are obtained from local apprenticeship committees, trade unions, employers' associations, and building trades councils, by field representatives of the Federal Government and cooperating State Apprenticeship Agencies. Occupational classifications are based on descriptions in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (Washington, U. S. Employment Service, 2d Ed., 1949). For the purposes of the tabulation presented here, three classifica-

*This factor relates to different time periods and is based on diverse sources, according to the type of work. For most types of work, no adjustment is made for productivity. Therefore, although the series provides a suitable general measure of labor requirements, it cannot be used to gage changes in productivity.

tions--brick, stone, and tile workers; cement masons; and plasterers--have been combined into one group, the trowel trades.

SELECTED REFERENCES

Descriptions of the techniques of compiling most of the series included, as well as related explanatory information and historical statistics are contained in the following selected group of Government publications. Starred (*) items may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at the prices shown. The remainder listed below are available upon request to the agency responsible for the publications, unless otherwise indicated.

*Business Statistics: A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. 1953 Biennial Edition. U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. $1.00.

Construction and Building Materials, Statistical Supplement, Construction Volume and Costs, May 1954. Field Office of the Department of Commerce, or Sales and Distribution Division, Office of Publications Management, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. 75 cents.

Construction Cost Indexes, BLS Report No. 73, November 1954. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Construction During Five Decades, Historical Statistics, 1915-52. BLS Bulletin No. 1146. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 45 cents.

*Employment and Earnings. Monthly. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Subscription price: $3.00. Single copies vary in price.

Employment and Earnings. Annual Supplement Issue. May 1954. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Sixth Annual Report-Housing and Home Finance Agency. Calender Year 1952. Housing and Home Finance Agency. $1.00.

Housing Statistics. Special Year-end Issue with Annual Statistics. January 1953. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Division of Housing Research, Washington 25, D.C.

New Construction Expenditures, 1915-51: Labor Requirements 1939-51. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bulletin 1168, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 60 cents.

Chapter II--Estimating National Housing Volume
Chapter III--Estimating Expenditures for New Construction
Chapter IV--Labor Required for New Construction
Chapter VI--Measurement of Industrial Employment
Chapter VII--Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries
Chapter X--Wholesale Price Indexes
Chapter XII--Studies of Occupational Wages and Supplementary Benefits

*Union Wages and Hours: Building Trades, July 1, 1954. BLS Bulletin 1175. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 30 cents.

"Revised Wholesale Price Index of Building Materials," Construction, March 1952, pp. 3-8. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Division of Construction Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

"A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index." Serial No. R. 2067. Monthly Labor Review, Feb. 1952. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Wholesale Prices, 1951 and 1952. BLS Bulletin 1143. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 30 cents.